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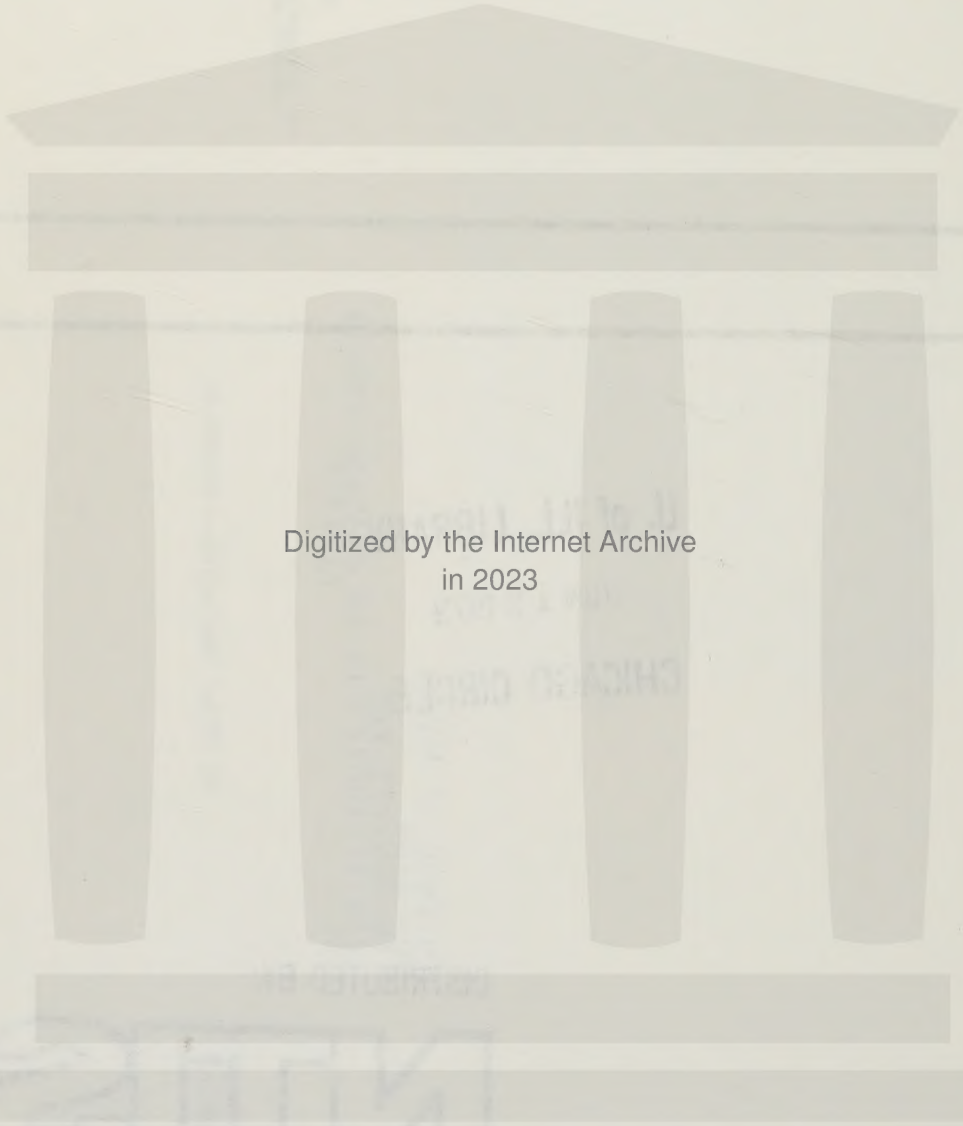

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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MASS INDOCTRINATION

Carry Out Various Mass Work Centering Round the Party's Central Work

- After an overhaul of the trade union organizations of the Peking Municipal No. 5 Building Construction Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1973)

After an overhaul, the trade union organizations of the Peking Municipal No. 5 Construction Work Company led by the Party committee are energetically carrying out various tasks, playing an important role in the three major revolutionary movements.

From September last year, this company started overhauling its trade union organizations. On the basis of an ideological overhaul, it has successively established and reinforced the trade union committees at the company, work district and construction work team levels. The newly established trade union organizations consciously accept Party leadership and carry out various mass work centering round the Party's central work in an effort toward the continuous progress of trade union work along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The new trade union organizations take the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the conduct of ideological and political line education and a vigorous effort toward class struggle and line struggle as its primary tasks. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the company, trade unions at various levels put in the first place of its work program the proper criticism of revisionism and rectification of style and, through various media, organize the workers to study seriously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works as well as Chairman Mao's important directives on criticism of revisionism and rectification of style. The workers are led to grasp the essence in the penetrating criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and to continuously raise their ability to distinguish true from false Marxism.

The No. 6 construction work team of the No. 3 work district has many old workers. Their cultural level is relatively low. Under Party branch leadership, the trade union organization of this team energetically holds a spare-time study class to help workers make cultural studies and study Chairman Mao's works. Favorable conditions are created for the penetrating criticism of revisionism and rectification of style.

Under the leadership of the general Party branch, the trade union of the No. 5 work district joins the Communist Youth League in organizing workers to take up serious reading and study and take an active part in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style. The whole work district has organized 23 workers spare-time study groups to study regularly the "Communist Manifesto" and other works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's philosophical works. The revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was subjected to penetrating criticism. Many old and young workers associate the bitter history of their own families in the old society, the history of the happy life in the new society after liberation and the history of individual growth with an indignant denunciation of the crime of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i of trying to restore capitalism. For several months, they have successively written over 160 mass criticism essays and produced mass criticism special columns for over 20 terms.

Various work districts and construction team trade unions also combine the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style with the conducting of class education, current situation education, education in revolutionary traditions, and education in proletarian-internationalism for the worker masses. Through such education, the workers have further raised their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In organizing workers to grasp revolution and stimulate production, the trade union organizations of the Peking Municipal No. 5 Construction Work Company also play an important role. It constantly taught workers to develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, go all out, aim high and build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

In the 4th quarter of last year, in construction work, some shifts and groups of the No. 3 work team of the No. 5 work district showed the beginnings of a tendency toward emphasis on work pace to the neglect of quality. In accordance with the suggestions of the Party branch, the trade union made a point of strengthening ideological and political work for the workers' benefit. Through such media as broadcasts, blackboard newspapers, etc., it made much of the dialectical relations between quantity and quality, preached the Party's general line for socialist construction and cited the advanced shifts and groups for their all-round fulfillment of plans. Very rapidly was rectified a tendency in some shifts and groups toward the neglect of work quality. Not only was the production assignment of the whole brigade fulfilled 40 days ahead of schedule but quality also measured up to requirements.

In the process of grasping revolution and stimulating production, the trade union also pays attention to citing good men and good deeds and summing up and

popularizing advanced experiences among the masses. The workers' revolutionary enthusiasm was aroused. At the year-end summing-up last year, the Party committee of the company cited a number of advanced shifts and groups and advanced individuals. Through printed tabloids, blackboard newspapers, theatrical shows and other media, the trade union widely preached the advanced deeds and advanced experiences of these shifts and groups and individuals. The workers' socialist activism was effectively aroused.

In the campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry," the trade union arouses the worker masses to energetically take part in enterprise management, and acts in coordination with the administrative departments in teaching workers to observe consciously various regulations and systems. To help young workers raise their technical level, the great majority of work team trade unions with the help of administrative departments and CYL organizations launch spare-time technical study classes and organize the broad masses of young workers to acquire production skills and knowledge for the revolution.

The trade union organizations of this company regard as an important task the showing of concern for workers' livelihood, taking of proper production safety and labor protection measures and the energetic unfolding of spare-time cultural and artistic and athletic activities. In taking measures to show concern for the workers' livelihood, they doggedly put proletarian politics in command and associate the solution of practical problems with ideological education work. Trade union cadres constantly make family visits to get at the living conditions of workers and make a good job of ideological and political work. Workers are helped fervently to solve their livelihood problems. The trade unions also help administrative departments to strengthen management of workers' livelihood and to properly run workers' mess halls, nurseries, medical clinics, hair-cutting rooms and other welfare undertakings. To enliven workers' spare-time cultural life, various work areas have libraries and various construction work teams have "book boxes" installed. Factories and teams directly under the work districts and the company organize spare-time cultural and artistic propaganda teams to carry out various healthy and wholesome cultural and artistic activities. The trade unions also act in coordination with the CYL in unfolding various athletic activities to enliven workers' spare-time cultural life.

Party organizations at various levels of the No. 5 Construction Work Company make a point of strengthening leadership over trade union work politically and ideologically. They make a regular study of trade union work and pay attention to strengthening cultivation and training for trade union cadres and activists. Important conditions are provided for the better development of the role of trade union organizations.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

Anchi Silk Factory Constantly Gives Youths Ideological Education

- In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive on concern for the younger generation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Hangchow) In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive on concern for the growth of the younger generation, the Party branch of Anchi Silk Factory, Chekiang Province, constantly gives young workers ideological and political education in various forms with a view to promoting their healthy growth. In the past two years and more, since the establishment of the factory, over 40 CYL members and young workers in the whole factory have been successively assigned to leadership work at the factory, workshop, group and shift levels to become a backbone force in production.

Anchi Silk Factory was established and put into production in 1970. Young workers make up over 80 percent of the total force of workers. The Party branch of the factory pays great attention to the cultivation of and education for these young workers. It is held that after participation in production and studies in the factory, the young workers should spend the rest of their time in society. Therefore, in giving youths education, it cannot rely solely on the factory's strength, but must rely also on social forces at the same time. On the basis of such awareness, for over two years, this factory has been adopting the method of close cooperation inside and outside the factory and continuously holds study classes of various kinds for the young workers. Youth education work is made an enlivened affair with increasingly substantial results achieved.

Most of the young workers raised in the new society have never suffered in the old society and do not know how the present happy life has come about. Therefore, the factory Party branch insists on taking class education as a main theme in educating young workers. The Party branch constantly invites poor and lower-middle peasants and old workers, old cadres and young workers' guardians, school teachers, etc., to the factory to tell the young workers the bitter history and history of struggle related to the old society. Sometimes, young workers are organized for visits to the old workers, old poor peasants and old cadres. Through these activities, the Party branch associates the young workers' ideological realities with attention to education in the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle for their benefit.

For a time, some young workers of this factory felt silk-reeling work too hard and their hearts were not in the work of the silk factory. Especially at the height of summer, attendance would drop and production suffer. To counter this situation, the factory Party branch, making use of holidays or the time in between equipment inspection and repairing, organizes young workers and send them walking in the blazing sun to Liuchia brigade of Shangshih commune. The object is to visit national labor model Old Mother Tung Ts'ai-pao and invite her

to tell the great significance of the maintenance of the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. Meanwhile, the youths are organized to join poor and lower-middle peasants in summer harvesting and summer farming. Through these activities, the young workers' style of hard struggle is cultivated.

In the summer of last year, this factory not only showed no record of any worker absenting himself for no reason but also overfulfilled the state's production plans with high yields and good quality achieved. This year, the young workers of this factory developed the spirit of hard struggle and during their spare time picked large quantities of second-rate coal as household coal from coal slag piles. The crude coal originally supplied for household use was saved to help increasing production.

Apart from paying attention to ideological education for young workers, the Party branch of Anchi Silk Factory energetically helps them to raise their technical level and leads them to follow the "red" and "expert" road. The Party branch of the factory on the one hand arouses the old workers of the factory to impart skills to the young ones, and, on the other, invites the old workers and engineering and technical personnel of fraternal factories to the factory to give technical guidance. Sometimes, young workers are organized to visit advanced factories on a study mission or allowed to take part in short-term technical study classes by turns. After such training in various ways, the young workers of this factory raise their technical level very rapidly. Last year, this factory held its first technical test. Of 115 young silk-reeling apprentices, 113 measured up to the specified technical standard. Toward the end of last year, at a second technical test held, all the apprentices met the technical standard. In January and February this year, this factory adopted a new operational method and raised its product quality requirements. But because the workers had mastered the fundamental operational skills in a relatively satisfactory manner, quality of all products met the state demands.

* * *

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Yingchü Brigade Holds High Red Banner in Winning High Yield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1973)

Fifteen years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao in his brilliant work "Introducing A Cooperative" recommended to the people of the whole country the Yingchü Cooperative of Fengch'iu hsien which changed its own features after two years of hard struggle. Under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," the broad masses of cadres and people of the whole brigade (now called Yingchü production brigade) "forged bravely ahead" with a still greater display of "vim and vigor, fighting spirit and dash" to paint the newest and most beautiful picture of the land of Yingchü.

In the heated struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines, the poor and lower-middle peasants conquered waterlogging and triumphed over drought through self-reliance and hard struggle, transforming the saline and alkaline land and creating high-yield and steady-yield fields. In 1970 and 1971, average per-mow grain output continuously surpassed the targets set in the "National Program for Agriculture" and crossed the "Yellow River." Cotton output also showed a relatively big increase.

In 1972, despite drought, waterlogging, low temperatures and other serious natural disasters, a bumper harvest was reaped. Grain output averaged 602 catties per mow and ginned cotton output 102 catties per mow. The average grain and cotton output showed an increase of over four times compared with 1957 and over six times compared with shortly after liberation.

Before 1957, this brigade obtained its grain ration supplies from the state from year to year. In 1972, it contributed to the state over 338,000 catties of grain and more than 80,000 catties of ginned cotton. The collective accumulation of grain reached 140,000 catties. The level of commune members' livelihood was also raised considerably.

With the development of the collective economy, the degree of agricultural mechanization of the whole brigade was raised continuously, with over 180 units of tractors, pumping machines, threshing machines and various other machines made available. The productive forces were further emancipated. An impetus was given to the overall development of agriculture, forestry, stock-raising and sidelines.

Eliminate the "Three Evils" with Spirit and Vigor

Before liberation, Yingchü brigade witnessed a serious salinization and alkalinization of its soil and suffered from constant spring drought and autumn waterlogging. What was planted was not assured of a harvest. Under the ruthless oppression of the reactionary ruling class, the laboring people led

a life of extreme poverty. Of the 130-odd households in the whole village, 40 ran far away in an escape from famine, 37 went begging all the year round, and 7 sold their own daughters and sons. After liberation, especially after the release of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Introducing A Cooperative," the cadres and the masses rose in a brave struggle against natural disasters. An initial change was brought about in the features of the whole brigade.

At the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Yingchu brigade vigorously criticized renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line and further developed the spirit of "poverty giving rise to the desire for action and for revolution." A great and quick change came over the features of the whole brigade. The cadres of the brigade went deep into the midst of various production teams to join cadres and commune members in a renewed in-depth study of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Introducing A Cooperative." The revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was criticized and the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture was unfolded in a penetrating way.

They said, "Things are done by man; land is tilled by man." In the past, we relied on collective strength and the hard-struggle spirit in conquering serious natural disasters. An initial change in the backward picture was brought about to win the praise of Chairman Mao. Now, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we can surely bring about a big change and a quick change by exerting ourselves vigorously and efficiently."

Along with the representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, members of the Party branch seriously analyzed local natural conditions and summed up experiences of many years in the struggle against natural calamities. Plans for the fundamental elimination of the three evils of waterlogging, drought and salinity and alkalinity were worked out. Braving the blazing heat of summer and the severe cold of winter, everyone did more work on the plans in the slack farming season and less work in the busy farming season and never stopped working in the four seasons of the year. For several years, over 110 irrigation and drainage canals of all sizes were built, with a total length of over 4,000 meters. This was in addition to the repairing and building of 15 bridges, sluice gates and culverts. Linked up were the five levels of farming, mao (毛, wilderness reclamation), struggle, support and the building of main canals to form an integrated flood drainage system.

While draining water, the people doggedly sank wells. The commune members said, "If it doesn't rain, we will make it rain. If the rain-making Dragon King doesn't oblige, we will drag him along. With both hands, we will dig sweet water out of the ground." They organized specialized well-sinking teams and prepared for fighting all the year round. They sank continuously 29 wells and on their own resources built power plants. The drought-affected land was converted into paddy fields.

With the flood drainage rivers dug, deep wells sunk and peasant family manure additionally applied, the bulk of the saline and alkaline land was brought under control. However, south of the village there still lay over 200 mow of intractable alkaline land. It was a white patch. The seed sown failed to sprout and the saplings planted would not grow. People called it "The big

wasteland of the South." In the spring of 1968, the whole brigade mobilized over 400 people and two tractors. The whole place of land was deep-plowed, "burying the salt and alkali." The wasteland was turned into fine land. For five consecutive years, average per-mow output stayed above 400 catties. "The wasteland of the South is converted into a big granary of the South."

After several years of hard struggle, Yingchü brigade has undergone tremendous changes in its production conditions. Its disaster-fighting ability is raised considerably. After 1969, grain and cotton output chalked up a big margin increase. A new change comes with every year and a higher plane is reached with every step.

Remove Saline Mounds with Fighting Spirit

In 1969, under the inspiration of the spirit of the Party's "9th National Congress," Yinchü brigade again started a new battle.

For many years, the laboring people here, shackled by the small peasant economy, adopted the method of scraping away the alkaline soil in a fight against salinity and alkalinity. The land was thus pitted and the removed alkaline soil piled up in mounds. Not only was salinity and alkalinity not brought under control but the soil got increasingly scarce and thin with successive plantings. Here, in 3,000-odd mow of land there were over 520 big and small mounds of saline and alkaline earth and 70-odd deserted ditches. Not only did these saline and alkaline mounds and deserted ditches reduce the arable acreage but they stood in the way when it came to water draining, irrigation, farming and the coming and going of people. The commune members said, "Alkaline mounds of 1,000 years spell trouble for 10,000 years." The Party branch decided to arouse the masses to remove the alkaline mounds and level the ditches and low-lying areas to achieve a high standard of landscape gardening and achieve a high and still higher yield.

The very mention of removing alkaline mounds made the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members rub their hands and clench their fists in preparation for a fight. Early in the winter of 1971-72, the whole brigade mobilized 500 full-labor and auxiliary labor units and over 100 horse carts, small hand-carts and one-wheeled barrows and touched off a battle against alkaline mounds over the northwestern slopes. Throwing off his cotton coat, Party branch secretary Ts'ui Ping-ho lifted up the iron pick and applied it to the frozen layer. Under the inspiration of Party members and cadres, everyone made a scramble for the heavy tasks or to take up the heavy burdens. After over 40 days of work, with the alkaline mounds removed and the ditches and depressions filled, the cultivable area was expanded by over 250 mow. Last year, the spring kaoliang planted here showed an average per-mow yield of over 540 catties.

Simultaneously with the removal of alkaline mounds and the filling of deserted ditches and bearing local conditions in mind, they deep-plowed and levelled over 3,000 mow of land and built patch after patch of strips and rectangular fields loose at the top and compact at the bottom capable of being watered in times of drought and of being drained in times of flooding. A further

change in production conditions was brought about. A solid foundation was laid for the winning of high and steady grain and cotton yields.

Win High Yields With a Dashing Spirit

In 1972, Yingchü brigade launched a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. The broad masses of cadres and people further raised their consciousness of line struggle and called into play soaring revolutionary enthusiasm. This year, from spring cultivation to autumn harvesting, though hit by drought, waterlogging, winds, insect pests and other serious natural disasters, the broad masses of cadres and people forged ahead in disregard of difficulties. Natural disasters were conquered and high yields of both grain and cotton were achieved.

Last year, when time came for spring sowing, there was a long dry rainless period. The cotton fields showed a universal lack of moisture. The discharge of water for irrigation would lower the soil temperature and thus delay the sowing period. The commune members said, "Dryness is not to be feared. We have a way out." Men and women, old and young, went all out leading machine-operated well water to the fields and hauling bucketfuls of water to the fields. Timely sowing was assured. Just when seeds were to burst out of earth, over 200 mow of cotton field had hardened to show a scaly and flaky surface through which the young sprouts could not break. Doggedly the commune members pushed aside with their hands those flakes atop the young cotton sprouts and put in new moist soil. This assured the sprouting of all cotton seeds and their luxuriant growth.

In August last year, just when the commune members were showing great confidence in winning a still bigger autumn harvest, howling winds came with a downpour one night in a rather sudden attack. The Party branch members immediately led the masses in draining water and fighting the flood. The day had not yet broken, the wind had not stopped and the rain was still pelting. Yet undeterred, they carried their work tools to the fields. Very quickly they had a large area drained of its accumulation of water.

The moment the water drainage and anti-flood effort ended, the commune members developed the style of fighting continuously and plunged into a new battle. Some canals in between fields had been levelled and ruined. They mended and restored them one by one, and put in new soil. Corn, kaoliang and cotton crops had been lodged and blown helter-skelter. They straightened the plants one by one. After elaborate management, the seedlings grew, darkish and sturdy. That year, Yingchü brigade overcame various kinds of natural disaster and reaped a big harvest never witnessed in history before.

For 15 years, especially since the Party's "9th National Congress," Yingchü brigade has undergone tremendous changes and scored gratifying achievements. Taking this as a starting point, the cadres and commune members of Yingchü brigade humbly look for gaps and forge ahead continuously. They are determined to whip up revolutionary work enthusiasm and win new victories.
(By Our Correspondent)

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SKILLED WORKERS

Tibetan Technical Workers Force Grows Rapidly

- Tibetan highlands initially set up a highway network

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, April 20, 1973) On the communication and transportation fronts of the highways of Tibet, large numbers of Tibetan technical workers are growing up healthily.

Before liberation, there was not a single highway on the Tibetan highlands. Now, there are 86 highways which have initially formed into a highway network leading to the heartland of the motherland and to the towns and chen of the whole region. With the development of communication and transportation services, a Tibetan technical workers force has grown rapidly. Early in 1965, the whole region had over 600 driving, repairing, bridge-work and other technical workers. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the force of Tibetan technical workers has been further expanded. Now the number of Tibetan technical workers related to driving and highway projects is more than double that of 1965.

Large numbers of Tibetan drivers are driving vehicles fully loaded with supplies along the highland highways to become a new transportation force on the highland highways. Now, of the total number of drivers of the No. 1 Motor Team of the Lhasa Transportation Company, Tibetans account for over 60 percent. On the basis of overfulfillment of the 1972 transportation assignment 90 days ahead of schedule, the team recently again overfulfilled the transportation task for the first quarter of this year by 4.4 percent.

Tibetan driver Ou-chu who started life as a slave tended the vehicles with elaborate care and was serious and responsible in his work. From 1970 to date, his vehicles underwent no major overhaul or medium-sized repairs. For three consecutive years, a safe driving record was maintained. He distinguished himself as an outstanding driver.

Many liberated Tibetan peasants and nomads took part in highway fundamental construction and highway maintenance work. The Tibetan technical workers of the various surveying teams under the Tibetan Highway Surveying and Designing College joined the Han workers in building new highways and bridges on the "roof of the world" and climbing mountains and fording rivers and braving hazards in surveying and designing.

In ordinary times. Tibetan surveying worker Tse-jen of the No.2 Surveying Team was the first to subject himself to hardship, and worked assiduously. He was promoted as deputy surveying team head.

The great majority of these Tibetan technical workers began as poor and miserable peasants and nomads. They have a fervent love for the Party and Chairman Mao and a burning hatred against the feudal serf system of the old society. After becoming workers, many people nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought

have rapidly raised their political consciousness. Many are absorbed into the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League. Some are selected as advanced production workers and labor models.

Han workers from various parts of the motherland fervently impart the fine qualities and production skills of the working class to the Tibetan brethren. The Tibetan workers are enabled to grow rapidly.

Before liberation, Han worker Chin Chiao-lin of the Lhasa Road-Building Machine Repair and Assembly Works was a factory apprentice in Shanghai. Tibetan worker Cha-hsi-p'ing-tso then acted as a servant for a manorial lord. In 1965, he came to the forging workshop of this factory as Chin Chiao-lin's apprentice. Master and apprentice learned from each other and were as close as blood brothers. With the master worker's help, Cha-hsi-p'ing-tso became a skilled 4th grade blacksmith.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Shanghai Holds Fifth Trade Union Congress

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 23, 1973)

the fifth shanghai trade union congress was held here from april 16 to 21. taking as the key link the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work, the congress reviewed and summed up shanghai's experience in the struggle between the two lines in the workers movement, discussed and adopted a resolution "unite and work hard to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat", and elected the fifth committee of the shanghai trade union council. it was a congress full of vitality, a congress of uniting to win still greater victories and a congress of going all out and aiming high.

of the 1,598 delegates, many were activists who had come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. representatives of industrial workers accounted for 73 per cent of the total and representatives of women workers, 39 per cent. workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda teams working in departments in the superstructure, retired workers, and engineers and technicians were also represented at the congress. also attending were representatives of workers of minority nationalities and workers who returned to china from overseas.

wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and other leading members of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party, the shanghai municipal revolutionary commmittee and the people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai attended and extended warm greetings to the congress and the workers of the whole city.

in a report to the congress, comrade wang hung-wen, secretary of the shanghai municipal party committee, called on the workers of shanghai to deepen the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, continue to arm themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and give full play to the role of the working class as the main force in the struggle to develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. he urged party committees at various levels to strengthen their leadership over the trade unions. under the unified leadership of the party, the trade unions at various levels should consciously organize the mass of workers to fulfil the great historic mission of the working class, he said.

shanghai is the birthplace of the chinese communist party. it was under the leadership of the party, the vanguard of the working class, that the shanghai workers made their debut in the political arena, standing at the forefront in the struggle for national liberation and the emancipation of the proletariat. delegates to the trade union congress visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party and reviewed the history of the shanghai workers' movement led by the party. they pointed out that chairman mao and the party central committee headed by him had shown warm concern for the shanghai working class at every key moment in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this was a source of great happiness for the workers. in the storm of the january 1967 revolution, the shanghai working class, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and with the support of the revolutionary people of the city and the whole country, valiantly defeated the attacks of counter-revolutionary economism, formed a great revolutionary alliance and won great victory in the struggle to seize political power, thus taking the destiny of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the cultural revolution and the socialist economy of the city into its own hand. after chairman mao issued the great call "the workig class must exercise leadership in everything", the shanghai workers sent outstanding representatives into various fields of the superstructure. to lead the struggle-criticism-transformation, which has produced gratifying results. in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the shanghai workers have diligently studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and penetratingly criticized liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their towering crimes and reactionary fallacies aimed at changing the party's basic line and policies for the whole historical period of socialism, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. the shanghai workers have made great achievements in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. the city's gross industrial output in 1972 was 90.9 per cent higher than in 1965, the year prior to the beginning of the cultural revolution. a large number of new worker-cadres are maturing in the course of struggle. worker-militia is becoming an increasingly powerful force defending the dictatorship of the proletariat.

all the delegates conscientiously studied teachings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao on trade union work. in connection with trade union work in shanghai, they criticized the reactionary fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers such as the dying out of class struggle. they pointed out that there had always been a fierce struggle between the two lines in trade union work. the focus of this struggle in the historical period of socialism is whether it is necessary to lead the worker masses in a class struggle

against the bourgeoisie and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. at the very beginning of the cultural revolution, the shanghai workers responded to chairman mao's call and set up their revolutionary rebel general headquarters, which organized and united the workers of the whole city in firmly grasping the main orientation and the initiative in the struggle and won one victory after another. from their own experience, the delegates concluded that only by grasping the key link of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines can the trade union play its role as a powerful pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a link between the party and the masses and a school for the masses of workers to learn communism.

in line with the directives of chairman mao and the party central committee, the congress discussed and laid down the tasks for the shanghai trade union organizations. they are as follows: under the leadership of the party, organize the workers to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought seriously and conduct constant education in ideology and political line; firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and mobilize the workers to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; mobilize the workers to carry out the principle of "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism; energetically train workers to be party and state cadres; mobilize the workers to help and supervise the cadres at various levels in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies and adhering to the socialist orientation; be concerned with the well-being of the workers, ensure safety in production and labour protection and help workers improve their educational and technical level; and persistently educate workers in proletarian internationalism and foster the great concept of "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation" so that they contribute their share to the world revolution.

the congress stressed that to grasp firmly and do well in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work is the present task of prime importance and the key link of all the fighting tasks of the trade union. trade unions at all levels should implement conscientiously the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and chairman mao's great instruction of "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", carry forward the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching" and educate the workers to continue to bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of working hard and strive to fulfil the tasks put forward by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

through repeated discussions, the congress elected the fifth committee of the shanghai trade union council in accordance with the five requirements set by chairman mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the committee is composed of 158 members. this is the largest trade union committee ever in shanghai. among them are members of the communist party of china and non-party activists. thirty-eight per cent of the committee members are workers at point of production and 31 per cent are women. the first plenary session of the committee elected 26 standing committee members, comrade wang hung-wen the chairman, and comrades wang hsiu-chen (female), yang fu-chen (female), chin tsu-min, chen ah-ta, yeh chang-ming and shen han, the vice-chairmen, of the shanghai trade union council, with the approval of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china.

Working Class Must Act More Fully as Main Force

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

following is the text of april 24 "people's daily" editorial entitled "working class must act more fully as main force":

with the kind attention of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, the sixth peking municipal trade union congress and the fifth shanghai municipal trade union congress have been held, and they elected new leading bodies for the peking federation of trade unions and the shanghai federation of trade unions. trade union congresses will also be held in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as in big and medium-sized cities which are industrial concentrations when the conditions are ripe. this is a big event in the political life of the workers of the whole country. we convey our warm greetings to the comrade workers of peking, shanghai and the rest of the country exclamation

chairman mao says: "our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class." the workers' great historic mission is to overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes completely, to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and make socialism triumph over capitalism so as to realize the final goal of communism. under the leadership of its vanguard, the chinese communist party, and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china's working class is the main force in the great struggle to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat for fulfilment

of its great historic mission. the mass of workers, in response to chairman mao's call and holding high the great banner of "it is right to rebel against reactionaries", during the great proletarian cultural revolution rebelled against the revisionist line and enthusiastically plunged into the struggle to expose and criticize liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. supported and led by the proletarian headquarters headed by chairman mao, shanghai's workers, in unity with the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres of the whole city, kindled the flames of the january 1967 revolution, smashed counter-revolutionary economism and seized back that portion of power usurped by authorities taking the capitalist road, thus giving impetus to the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country. in accordance with chairman mao's great strategic plan, the peking working class took the initiative in sending representatives, who, in coordination with chinese people's liberation armymen, formed mao tsetung thought propaganda teams. the teams entered fields in the superstructure, implemented the party's policies to the letter, and helped carry out struggle-criticism-transformation step by step. this promoted the transformation of these departments in accordance with the outlook of the working class. the workers of the whole country have firmly implemented the great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", and have made tremendous contributions by doing a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation on the industrial front and developing industry and transport, science and technology and other fields of work. in the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the worker masses have read and studied marxist works seriously and taken the initiative in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. this has greatly increased their warm love for chairman mao, for the chinese communist party and socialism, and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. large numbers of advanced workers have joined the party, and many outstanding workers have been promoted to leading bodies at various levels and are working with revolutionary vigour. factories and mines in many areas have taken the road of the shanghai machine tool plant and trained a number of new technicians -- worker-technicians -- and stimulated the ideological remoulding of engineers and technicians. the ranks of the chinese working class have become purer through the great proletarian cultural revolution and are now more united and more militant. china's working class, armed with mao tsetung thought, is worthy to be the leading class in our great socialist motherland.

the history of the proletarian revolution and the workers' movement in our country testifies to the thesis that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. it is necessary to persist in the party's correct line so that the proletariat acts more fully as the main force. there has been a struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement since the

founding of new china. liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, by advocating that the trade union had no need to grasp class struggle, in fact tried to vitiate the militancy of the working class and turn the trade unions into a tool for pushing their revisionist line. the experience of this struggle in the workers' movement shows that of the numerous tasks facing the trade unions, the fundamental one is grasp class struggle firmly and persist in the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. it is necessary to take hold of education in ideological and political line well, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, constantly watch shifts in ideology, and resist bourgeois corrosion of ideology in the ranks of the working class.

it is necessary to continue grasping the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work -- a task of foremost importance. under the leadership of the communist party, trade union organizations at all levels must mobilize and organize the workers to deepen criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the workers must diligently study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's many directives on the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. the line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers is a counter-revolutionary revisionist line; it is ultra-right in essence. we must grasp this essence firmly and in a deep-going way condemn their crimes and fallacies aimed at altering our party's basic line and policies, overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. it is necessary to keep to the general orientation of the struggle and always aim the spearhead at the political swindler liu shao-chi and company. in the course of strengthening and consolidating the trade unions, it is necessary to criticize liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their crimes in opposing workers' study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticize their fallacy that "the class struggle is dying out", their fallacy of "economism" and that of negating party leadership over the trade unions, and distinguish precisely between the correct and erroneous lines so as to raise our consciousness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

more than thirty years ago chairman mao pointed out: "...great efforts are still needed to unite the working class itself and to unite the peasantry and the other sections of the petty bourgeoisie, the intellectuals, and the entire revolutionary people. this is a tremendous political and organizational task. the responsibility for its accomplishment rests on the communist party of china, on the progressive workers and on the entire working class."

this directive remains of great importance in further implementing the line of the party's ninth congress. it is necessary to promote and strengthen the militant unity of

the working class and criticize the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who made attempts to split the ranks of the working class. the formula "unity--criticism--unity" must be used well, ideological and political work must be meticulous and deep-going, contradictions among the people handled correctly, the party's policies further implemented, all positive factors developed, and the initiative of old and young workers, cadres, engineers and technicians encouraged. it is necessary to strengthen education among new workers on class struggle and revolutionary traditions. old and young workers should help each other and advance together. the trade unions, as the mass organization of the working class, must both retain working class characteristics and maintain its mass scope and unite the overwhelming majority of workers. the working class must unite with all the revolutionary people and in particular make further efforts to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own emancipation. the achievements made by the chinese working class in revolution and construction are inseparable from support and aid by the proletariat throughout the world and the revolutionary people of various countries. we must carry forward proletarian internationalism, strengthen our revolutionary unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world, closely follow, support and aid the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world and strive to do our work in construction at home well so as to make still greater contribution to the world revolution.

we face an excellent domestic and international situation. chinese workers should make full use of this favourable situation to speed up socialist construction. the workers should have an even stronger sense of responsibility as masters of the country, and should be models in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and in grasping revolution and promoting production. they must go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism through self-reliance and hard work. the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching" should be continued, technical innovations made and labour productivity raised so as to fulfil and overfulfil the state plans with flying colours and give more assistance to agriculture. while putting proletarian politics in command, it is necessary to be proficient in work and have a boundless sense of responsibility in work and constantly improve work skills. we must exert ourselves to catch up with advanced world levels and strive to build china into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, science and technology, and modern national defence.

lenin pointed out: "the trade unions have an extremely important part to play at every step of the dictatorship of the proletariat." party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership over the trade unions.

the unions should maintain close ties with the masses and be good assistants of the party in doing mass work. in accordance with the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", the mass of workers should be mobilized to take part in managing enterprises, help and supervise cadres at various levels in carrying out the party's line, policies and principles and in persistently taking the socialist road. we must deepen the mass movement for increased production and economy and conduct scientific experiments. the workers should be organized to study politics, to raise their educational and vocational level and to engage in recreational activities so that the trade unions become schools for educating workers with communist ideas. the trade unions should pay attention to the well-being of the masses and to work among women workers and workers' families. the training of workers to be cadres for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat has far-reaching significance. large numbers of outstanding worker-cadres have emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution and this is very encouraging. but it is far from enough and more must be trained; this must receive constant attention. it is important to investigate and study further the basic conditions of the workers so that the trade unions become more effective.

comrade workers on various fronts, let us close our ranks further and work hard under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao. let us carry out chairman mao's directive: "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", fulfil still better the fighting tasks put forward by the party's ninth central committee and its second plenary session, and strive to win still greater victories exclamation

TRADE UNIONS

How Basic Level Peking Trade Union Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

how does a chinese trade union at the basic level work? what does it do in factories and mines?

here is how it runs at the peking no. 5 building company which now has 8,600 trade union members, 97 per cent of the company's workers. work areas and building teams have trade union committees.

the over-all trade union committee in the company has 15 members, seven of whom are in charge of routine work full time. the trade union committees of the building teams and work areas have a varying number of members, ranging

from seven to 13, elected by the union membership. they include workers with dozens of years of experience and young workers, as well as women. the full-time trade union committee members, like other cadres, participate regularly in productive labour at work sites and shops. they continue to receive the same pay as when they were workers.

workers apply for admission to the trade union and the applications are discussed and decided by the membership and approved by the higher trade union committee. trade union members pay a small monthly fee which is used mostly for recreational and sports activities. the fee comes to one-tenth of the expenses for worker's cultural activities and the balance is paid by the enterprise, according to state regulations.

the trade unions at various levels, under the leadership of the party organizations at the same level, undertake activities around the party's central tasks. forty-three-year-old feng yu-feng, vice-chairman of the trade union, said: "the trade union reflects the workers' opinions, demands and suggestions to the party organization; it helps and supervises cadres at various levels in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies and acts as a bridge between the workers and the party."

study revolutionary theory

feng yu-feng, who is also a member of the party committee, said: "the party organizations at various levels periodically discuss and study the work of the trade union. the basic task of the union is to help the workers and staff members study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought."

the no. 6 construction team of the no. 3 working area has more than 130 workers. under the leadership of the party branch, the trade union committee of this team runs spare-time classes for the workers to become literate and study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. four young workers with a higher level of education and theory and cadres were elected by the committee to help the workers in their study. study material is provided free by the committee.

46-year-old brick layer ma ching-ling said: "we can serve the people better when we grasp revolutionary theory." he studies hard in the class and when he returns home he asks his son who is a middle school student to help him. he has studied chairman mao's works "serve the people" and "in memory of norman bethune" and several chapters of the "manifesto of the communist party" a number of times and written three articles about his study.

report meetings, discussions and pictorial exhibitions are held to educate the workers in ideology and political line. like the rest of the people of the country, the workers are now doing mass criticism of the revisionist

line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they said: "we building workers should first of all be revolutionaries. we must be concerned with the revolution and construction in our country as well as the revolutionary struggle of the people throughout the world."

grasping revolution, promoting production

feng yu-feng said: "under the leadership of the party organizations at all levels, the trade union tries to help workers develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, go all out and aim high to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economic results."

in summing up work last year, the party committee commended some advanced units and people. the trade union's wall papers publicized their experiences and good deeds.

wu chen-hui, a worker party member, is always the first to arrive at the workshop and the last to leave. besides fulfilling his own tasks, he often repairs broken tools in his spare time. he was elected an advanced worker last year. the trade union reported on his achievements by broadcasts in the company and wrote and rehearsed items praising his revolutionary spirit.

the trade union organizations also arrange for workers doing the same kind of job to exchange advanced technical experience. most of the workers in one work area were new hands. the trade union organizations helped the area's leading body run technical courses for the young people. experienced workers and technicians give lectures and demonstrations. the company recently tested the technical skill of the young workers and 97 per cent of them got good scores.

concern for life of workers

feng yu-feng said: concern for the life of the workers is an important task of the trade union. the union cadres often visit workers in their homes and pay attention to the problems of daily life -- food, clothing, housing and transportation."

with the progress in socialist construction, the workers' living standards steadily improve. the trade union provides subsidies for workers burdened with a big family or who have unexpected expenses. these subsidies are drawn from the welfare fund provided to the enterprise by the state. the trade union committee decides how the welfare funds are to be used, based on the views of the majority of the workers. the trade union helps the company administration handle workers' housing and other daily matters and supervises the dining rooms, nurseries, and other welfare work. in addition, the trade union cadres and activists often visit retired workers, and help them promptly with any difficulties.

the work areas form amateur theatrical groups. the workers have choirs and present ballad singing, story-telling, cross-talk or dances in their spare time. these items composed by the workers reflect their life and work and present outstanding workers.

the trade union often organizes spare-time sports activities. men's and women's table tennis and basketball teams were recently selected to take part in the tournament sponsored by the east city district of peking. the men's table tennis team came in third.

MODEL WORKERS

Outstanding Representatives of Peking's One Million Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

the 2,396 delegates to the sixth congress of peking trade unions are outstanding workers in the socialist revolution and construction.

they were elected from among over one million industrial and other workers in 3,800 basic union organizations in peking after full democratic discussions under the leadership of the chinese communist party organizations at the corresponding levels.

splendid contributions

li chang-an, who has improved many metal-cutting tools, is now chairman of the peking municipal machine building department trade union. he delivered a report at the congress, calling for more exchanges of experience in mass technical innovations.

thirtyseven years old, li chang-an has been working 24 years. he often goes with other innovators to factories in peking and other parts of the country to pass on their experience and learn from workers there. such exchanges of experience helped peking workers put 8,000 technical innovations into effect last year. among the new techniques widely adopted are silicon rectifiers, fluidics, making metal parts with a little or no cutting, and the speedy selection of the best techniques evolved by the mathematician hua lo-keng.

more than 80 national or municipal model workers attended the congress. shang ying is a typical example of the women model workers attending. "we women suffered most in the old society," she said. "it is the socialist

system that has given us political status and the right to work on an equal footing with men."

thirtynine-year-old shang ying was orphaned at the age of 13. after liberation she worked in a food factory and soon became a crack packer. during the cultural revolution, she and others designed and made two biscuit packing machines after one year of experiments. this has raised efficiency fourfold. she was elected a delegate to the peking municipal people's congress for two successive terms.

peking's 90,000 steelmakers elected more than 100 delegates to the municipal trade union congress. they turned out seven times as much steel in 1972 as the whole country did in 1949. the consumer-city of pre-liberation peking has now been turned into one of china's major industrial centres under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

among the steelmaking delegates was 40-year-old pai shu-mao who evolved a speedy method in 1958 for repairing open hearth furnaces. he has been received by chairman mao several times. one day last autumn, part of the wall of an open hearth furnace began to collapse soon after a heat of steel. throwing on a protective clothing, pai shu-mao plunged into the hot furnace and, with other workers, repaired it in only two hours.

this sturdy worker had toiled at the age of 13 for the capitalists before liberation. "i was often scolded and even beaten by the boss in those days," he said. "when i think of that, i redouble my efforts serving the people today."

revolutionary spirit

fiftynine-year-old ho fu-hsiang, chairman of the peking rubber plant trade union, joined the chinese red army in 1933. he was wounded many times during the long war years. showing concern for his health, the party organization advised him years ago to retire on pension. he declined and said he would continue to work to serve the people. at his request, he was sent to work in the factory.

he has since done a good job as a union leader, doing regular labour stints. he often calls on workers' families and helps them solve difficulties. many workers in the factory know him as a veteran revolutionary but do not know that he was elected to attend a national meeting of combat heroes in 1950. when the correspondent asked him to say something about his experience, he said: "a communist should devote all his energies to the revolution as long as he lives."

twentyfour-year-old chou ming spoke the mind of the 470 young delegates to the congress when he said: "we young workers must carry on the revolutionary tradition of the older generation to serve the chinese people and the people of the whole world."

a railway worker, chou ming went to tanzania in october 1971 to help build the tanzania-zambia railway. he learned from the tanzanian workers and exchanged experience with them. one day in february 1972, he risked his own life to prevent a railway accident in tanzania and was seriously injured, losing his right leg.

when the party organization assigned someone to look after him, chou ming turned down the idea. when his wound healed, he showed an iron will in practising walking with an artificial limb. now he can walk two kilometres at a stretch and do light physical labour. chou ming is one of the 4,300 up-and-coming young workers in peking who have been admitted into the chinese communist party in recent years.

seventeen-year-old wang yi, the youngest delegate at the congress, is one of the 39,000 peking young workers who have become communist youth league members. she entered a factory in 1970 and has made fast progress, learning the fine qualities of older workers. she has been elected a member of the peking trade union council.

glorious tradition

kuo ying-fu, a delegate to the communist party's ninth congress, is chief engine driver of the locomotive named after the great leader chairman mao tsetung.

the "mao tsetung locomotive" was renovated from a broker-down locomotive by a group of railway workers after 27 days of hard work in 1946. during the years of the liberation war, the crew braved enemy bombing and delivered ammunition and other war materiel for the front.

there have been seven chief engine drivers and 97 crew members in the past 27 years, but the locomotive has continued to set records.

china has produced large numbers of new locomotives since liberation. but the workers have improved this old locomotive three times, and its haulage capacity has grown from 1,000 to 3,000 tons. its crew has topped state quota by more than one million tons of freight since 1949 and saved 8,600 tons of coal. members of the crew have been received by chairman mao on a number of occasions.

the crew of "mao tsetung locomotive" embodies the militancy of peking workers as a whole. before the founding of the chinese communist party in 1921, chairman mao propagated marxism-leninism at the changhsintien

locomotive and rolling stock plant in peking. under the leadership of the communist party, the peking-hankow railway trade union called a strike on february 7, 1923, the first big political strike by the chinese working class, which dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary rule of imperialism and feudal warlords. seventyfive-year-old worker hang pao-hua, a veteran of that strike, was specially invited to the congress. he is a vice-chairman of the plant's trade union. "the 'february 7' spirit is being carried forward," he declared.

his words reflected the spirit of the workers' movement in peking during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the workers in the chinese capital warmly responded to chairman mao's call and rose in rebellion against the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. the workers were the first to forge great revolutionary alliance. starting july 27, 1968, 200,000 industrial workers in peking, organized into mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in coordination with people's liberation armymen, entered 560 cultural, educational, publication and public health institutions. the teams resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's policies and accelerated the cultural revolution there. at present, peking workers are diligently studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

a large number of workers have distinguished themselves in class struggle. among those attending the trade union congress were two members and one alternate member of the central committee of the communist party, nine delegates to the ninth party congress, and nine members of the peking municipal party committee.

nearly 20,000 workers have been promoted to leading posts in recent years.

INDUSTRIAL CITY

New Industrial City Rises in South China

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 24, 1973)

liuchou in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region now ranks among south china's leading industrial cities. its over 350 factories produce iron and steel, machinery, power and mining equipment, electronic instruments, rubber goods, textiles and medicines.

this 2,000-year-old city had only 2,000 workers out of a population of 160,000 before liberation. today 140,000 of its 300,000 inhabitants are workers.

the liuchou iron and steel plant, the first of its kind built in the autonomous region, is a medium-sized iron and steel complex. it fulfilled the 1972 state plan ahead of schedule. output of steel was 30.7 per cent, and rolled steel 48.3 per cent above 1971.

the city's biggest machinery plant before liberation could make only hand-operated oil presses, sickles, hoes and other simple farm implements. it was expanded after liberation with investment by the people's government. it now produces annually 47,000 petrol engines, 35,000 petrol saws, 1,200 boat engines and large numbers of simple machine tools.

liuchou used to depend on other places for tooth-paste, soap and other goods of daily use. today most of its needs for consumer goods are supplied locally. light industry accounts for more than 30 per cent of the city's gross industrial output.

the city leadership pays great attention to production of farm machinery, including tractors, rice transplanters, threshers, grinders and fodder crushers as well as chemical fertilizer.

the liuchou tractor plant has designed and built a small light-weight tractor to suit the peasants' needs and local conditions. the tractors can be used in both paddy and dry fields and for pumping water and generating electricity. they are now produced in quantity.

former muddy and bumpy roads have been paved and widened. many apartment houses, hospitals, schools and shops have gone up. the historical sites and scenic spots are well preserved. a bridge 600 metres long and 20 metres wide was built across the liuchiang river during the great proletarian cultural revolution. all this adds to the beauty of the city.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Celebrates "Afro-Asian Journalists' Day"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association held a meeting here today to celebrate the tenth "afro-asian journalists' day" and the tenth anniversary of the founding of the association.

present at the meeting were:

djawoto, secretary-general of the association, and his wife; members of the secretariat ichihei sugiyama, dharmasena manuweera, said salim abdulla and yang yi; mrs. sugiyama and mrs. manuweera;

members of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in peking and their wives;

munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife;

new zealand friend rewi alley; and

press attaches of the embassies of asian, african and other countries and their wives; and foreign correspondents in peking and their wives.

also present were leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the "people's daily", the central broadcasting administrative bureau, the foreign ministry and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including shih shao-hua, chen chun, chin chao, wang chen and ting hsi-lin, and representatives of peking's press and publishing circles.

in a speech at the meeting, secretary-general djawoto referred to the struggle now being waged by the journalists of asia and africa, in their own circumstances, to implement the decisions of the first afro-asian journalists' conference and the subsequent plenary secretariat meetings. he said that the essence of this struggle was "the carrying out of the task to which the afro-asian journalists have committed themselves, that is, to foster militant solidarity among the people in asia, africa and the world over; to struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and colonialism in all their forms and manifestations, including neo-colonialism, military intervention and

aggression; to win and defend national independence; to fight for safeguarding national territorial integrity and national sovereignty."

djawoto said: "great strides have been taken, great successes have been achieved in their struggle during the last decade, resulting in a world situation we witness today, which is more favourable for the advancement of people's struggle than it was ten years ago."

he said: "it is heartening to observe that a growing number of progressive nationalist governments in asia, africa and latin america have been making greater efforts to safeguard their countries' independence and full sovereignty in all fields, and, in the international field, to foster a broad united front among the small and medium-sized countries, to strengthen unity, to oppose imperialism, old and new colonialism and particularly, to oppose power politics and hegemonism of the two superpowers."

djawoto said: "let us make further efforts to achieve greater unity among the peoples of asia, africa and the world so as to win greater victories in the struggles against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all reaction. let us support the cambodian people in their struggle for complete liberation and support the complete implementation of the cease-fire agreements on viet nam and laos. let us support the earlier realization of the peaceful reunification of north and south korea without u.s. and other outside interference. let us support the palestinian and the arab peoples' struggle against the israeli zionists and their imperialist masters behind the scenes. let us support the african peoples' struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and racist domination and oppression. let us support the latin american people's struggle against the u.s. imperialist domination and interference."

speaking at the meeting, shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, extended warm festive greetings on behalf of the chinese journalists to their colleagues in other asian and african countries.

he said: "the past decade has witnessed great turbulence in the world situation and further development of the revolutionary struggles waged by the peoples of various countries. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this historical tide has been surging ahead irresistibly. the situation is excellent for the revolution. we are happy to see the continuous growth of progressive journalism in the continents of asia and africa, which has made its own contributions to the great struggle of the afro-asian peoples against imperialism and social-imperialism and for winning national independence and safeguarding state sovereignty."

shih shao-hua said: "tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese journalists are making and will continue to make every effort to serve the chinese and world people under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. we pledge to do a better job in reporting the achievements scored by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction, in reporting the victories achieved by the people in asia, africa and the world over in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles, and to stand firm in exposing and condemning the power politics and hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers. we, as always, will continue our firm support for the peoples of various countries in their just struggles. we will further develop our militant friendship with progressive journalists of afro-asian countries and other parts of the world. let us learn from and encourage each other, and unite to win still greater victories."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of People's Insurance Company of China Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 24, 1973)

a delegation of the people's insurance company of china led by its general manager keng tao-ming arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit to albania.

the chinese delegation was met at the airport by seit bushati, manager of the albanian state institute of savings and insurance banks; haxhire shehu, deputy director of the state bank; and shpresa fuga, deputy director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

also greeting the chinese delegation was wang pao-hsuan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania.

seit bushati gave a dinner last evening in honour of the chinese delegation. the dinner proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

First Australian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

stephen fitzgerald, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of australia to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china here this morning.

the ambassador was accompanied by counsellor r.w. cottrill, first secretary h.s. north and other diplomatic officials of the australian embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Britain for FRG

(NCNA-English London, Apr. 24, 1973)

the chinese journalists' delegation left here this morning for the federal republic of germany after a month-long friendly visit to britain.

on april 18, chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang gave a reception on the visit of the delegation. present on the occasion were anthony kershaw, parliamentary under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, r.m. evans, head of the far eastern department, and j.h.g. leahy, head of the news department, of the foreign and commonwealth office. sir malcolm stoddart-scott, chairman of the british-chinese parliamentary group, lord trevelyan, vice-president of the great britain-china committee, and well-known british press and cultural figures were also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Canadian Petroleum Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the canadian petroleum delegation with d.s. macdonald, minister of energy, mines and resources, as its leader, and r.g. head, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, as its deputy leader.

attending the banquet were all members of the canadian delegation including mrs. macdonald and dr. r.d. howland, as well as canadian ambassador to china charles john small, his wife and canadian embassy officials.

present were tang ke, chinese vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries, leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, yang yang, and sun so-chang, and chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples. minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister d.s. macdonald spoke.

pai hsiang-kuo said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations the friendly contacts and exchanges between china and canada had grown daily and the relations between the two countries had gained new development. he expressed the belief that the visit of minister macdonald and his delegation would make beneficial contributions to enhancing the mutual understanding of china and canada and friendship between the people of the two countries, promoting the relations between the two countries, and expanding the technical exchange of petroleum industry between the two countries.

in his toast, minister macdonald recalled the continuous strengthening and development of the friendly relations between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. he expressed the belief that the current visit of the delegation would achieve successes. he hoped that canada and china would further strengthen the trade and economic relations and cooperation between the two countries so as to promote the friendship between the people of canada and china.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet Third Anniversary of Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china today sent a message to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front; nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n; ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam; and pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, warmly greeting the third anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. full text of the message reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front,

his excellency nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

his excellency huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

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on the occasion of the third anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, we wish to extend, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, our warm congratulations and high respects to you and to the heroic peoples of the three indochinese countries.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples has had a far-reaching historical significance for the common struggle of the indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. over the past three years, the cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples, holding high the brilliant banner of unity and militancy of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, acting in close coordination and supporting and assisting each other, have frustrated one aggressive plan after another of their enemies, won splendid victories, and made tremendous contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of asia and the whole world.

at present, great changes have taken place in the situation in indochina. with the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam, the united states has been made to withdraw its armed forces from viet nam and terminate its war of aggression in viet nam. with the signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord by the two sides in laos, conditions have been created for the lao people to settle their internal affairs free from foreign interference. the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia have continually won inspiring and resounding victories in their valiant fighting to punish the traitorous lon nol clique. we are firmly convinced that the heroic cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples, further enhancing their unity and supporting and assisting each other, will surmount all difficulties and obstacles in their road of advance and realize their respective noble national aspirations.

the chinese people and the three indochinese peoples are close brothers sharing weal and woe. we chinese people have always regarded your struggles as our own struggles and your victories our own victories. we will forever stand by you and resolutely support and assist your just cause until complete victory.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, april 24, 1973

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Post Delegation Leaves Peking for France

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

a chinese post delegation led by tu ching-yun, deputy director of the directorate-general of posts, left here by air today for a friendly visit to france at the invitation of the directorate-general of posts of the french ministry of posts and tele-communications.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chu chun-ho, director of the directorate-general of posts, and leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Foreign Minister Sees Liao Cheng-chih

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 23, 1973)

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira saw liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, at the foreign ministry this afternoon.

present on the occasion on the japanese side were kenzo yoshida, director of the asian affairs bureau, michihiko kunihiro, chief of the china section of the asian affairs bureau, of the ministry of foreign affairs. present on the chinese side were chang hsiang-shan, deputy-leader, and lin li-yun, member, of the delegation.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

Liao Cheng-chih, His Party Lay Wreaths on Graves of Inejiro Asanuma, Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Kenzo Matsumura

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 23, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife ching pu-chun, deputy leaders of the delegation chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua and others accompanied by mrs. asanuma went to the tama tomb and laid a wreath on the grave of inejiro asanuma, former chairman of the japan socialist party, who gave his life for china-japan friendship.

present on the occasion were shoichi miyake, advisor, kanji kawasaki, director of international affairs bureau of the japan socialist party, and soji okada, takaichi nakamura and others.

then liao cheng-chih and his party went to the kotaira tomb here and laid a wreath on the grave of tatsunosuke takasaki who had made important contributions to china-japan friendship. present were his wife itoko takasaki and his daughter fusako hirahara.

at gokokuji here yesterday afternoon, liao cheng-chih, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua laid a wreath on the grave of kenzo matsumura who had also made important contributions to china-japan friendship. present on the occasion were matsumura's eight sons and daughters including masanao matsumura and haruko kobori. japanese dietmen ichitaro ide, seiichi tagawa and shigetaro sasayama were also present.

the same day liao cheng-chih and his party visited the family of the late suozo murata who had contributed to the development of china-japan trade. they placed flowers before his portrait. all members of murata's family including his elder son shinichi murata were present.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Leaders of Democratic Socialist Party of Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 24, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, li su-wen and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon called on ikko kasuga, chairman, tadashi kodaira, vice-chairmen, and ryosaku sasaki, general secretary, of the central executive committee of the democratic socialist party.

ikko kasuga and other leaders of the party warmly welcomed liao cheng-chih and the others at the gate of the party headquarters here.

during their conversation, ikko kasuga said: "we hope that japan and china will conclude various agreements as soon as possible in accordance with the spirit of the joint statement of the two governments issued last september."

liao cheng-chih said that the realization of the contents of the joint statement is the common desire of the people of the two countries.

Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship Inaugurated in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 24, 1973)

the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship was inaugurated here this morning at the constitution memorial hall. the league is composed of more than 400 diet members of both houses of the liberal democratic party, socialist party, komei party, democratic socialist party and the niin club as well as independents.

speaker of the house of representatives umekichi nakamura and president of the house of councillors kenzo kono were present at the inauguration meeting.

liao cheng-chih, leader of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, chu tu-nan, li su-wen, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders of the delegation, and tung chi-wu, jung yi-jen, wang yun-sheng and other members of the delegation were present at the meeting. chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

the meeting elected the leading body of the league. umekichi nakamura and kenzo kono were elected advisers, aiichiro fujiyama (liberal democratic party) was elected president, seiichi katsumata (socialist party), ichiro watanabe (komei party), kiyoshi utsumi (democratic socialist party) were elected vice-presidents. the meeting also elected 53 directors and 4 auditors.

speaking at the meeting, president aiichiro fujiyama said that the league is an organization established to promote japan-china friendship. for the sake of peace in asia, on the one hand, japan and china should be friends from generation to generation, and on the other, the spirit of the japan-china joint statement should be put into effect so that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and

each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

fujiyama pointed out that the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is a new starting point in the forging of japan-china friendship. in the future, members of the league should make concerted efforts to further promote the development of japan-china friendly relations.

umekichi nakamura and kenzo kono also addressed the meeting, pledging to work for the development of japan-china relations.

the meeting adopted a declaration saying that lasting good-neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china are indispensable to security in asia and peace and prosperity in the world. the active promotion of such relations with the unanimous will of members of the diet is of great significance.

the declaration said: "at present we are determined to work for the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship and specifically for the development of friendly relations in various fields, and to do our best for the perfection of relations between the two countries.

liao cheng-chih made a speech at the meeting.

he extended warm congratulations on the inauguration of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship.

he praised the former dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by aiichiro fujiyama for its valuable contributions to the promotion of china-japan friendship and the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations.

the normalization of relations between china and japan, he said, "is a great event which was warmly hailed by the chinese and japanese people and which gladdened the hearts of the people of asia and the world. it is of great significance for the development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries and has a most far-reaching influence on the relaxation of tension in asia and the safeguarding of peace in the world."

recalling the development of the china-japan friendship movement and of relations between the two countries after their establishment of diplomatic relations, liao cheng-chih said, "it is under such an excellent situation that the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship was born. this can really be called adding more flowers on the brocade. it is our wish that you will make fresh contributions to the great cause of china-japan friendship. we would also like to take this opportunity to declare solemnly that our china-japan

friendship association will give warm support to your activities, strengthen cooperation and make concerted efforts with you to develop contacts between statesmen of our two countries, promote mutual understanding and enhance china-japan friendship.

"friends, looking forward to the future, we can see that there are broad prospects for the development of the china-japan friendship movement. although there will still be twists and obstacles on our way of advance, no force on earth can hold back china-japan friendship because it is a just cause. we, together with you friends, are devoted to the cause of china-japan friendship and the road we take is a correct road. so long as we follow the correct line, our road will become increasingly broader, smoother and brighter."

a cocktail party was held later to celebrate the establishment of the league. members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and chinese ambassador chen chu were present at the party. former prime minister tetsu katayama and his wife and japanese minister of posts and telecommunications chuji kuno also attended the party.

chinese and japanese friends, both old and new, chatted cordially at the cocktail party which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the two countries.

Chu Tu-nan and Others Meet Chinese Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 24, 1973)

chu tu-nan, deputy leader of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and members of the delegation hua lo-keng, tung chi-wu, wang yun-sheng, lin li-yun, chen mu-sen and li kuo-jen, today held a meeting with over 20 chinese compatriots in japan at the tokyo association of china residents.

the chinese residents taking part in the meeting include education workers and businessmen. some of them were born in provinces on chinese mainland, some others in taiwan province.

chu tu-nan told the chinese compatriots about the excellent situation of socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland.

members of the delegation and the compatriots exchanged opinions on promotion of china-japan friendship, unity and patriotism, the great cause of liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland, and other questions.

the compatriots in japan pledged to strengthen their unity and make contributions to the liberation of taiwan, an integral part of the motherland.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Noted Japanese Actors

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of noted japanese actor chojuro kawarasaki, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife noted actress shizue kawarasaki.

attending the banquet were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned and peking opera singers wang hsiao-yun, chao pu-chu, lin lin, yuan shih-hai, tu chin-fang and li fu-teh.

before the banquet began, kuo mo-jo had a cordial conversation with the japanese guests in a cordial atmosphere.

Tokyo Women Welcome Women Members of China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 23, 1973)

over 500 tokyo women of various circles held a meeting this evening to warmly welcome the women members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

loud applause burst out as li su-wen and chou li-chin, deputy leaders, lin li-yun, hsing yen-tzu, hsu kuang and ni hai-pao, members, of the delegation, were entering the meeting hall.

fusae ichikawa, sumiko tanaka, sumako fukao and other representatives of japanese women of various circles addressed the meeting in turn. they extended deep regards to their chinese sisters.

speaking at the meeting, li su-wen expressed heartfelt thanks to the japanese people and women of various circles for their warm welcome and kind hospitality to the delegation

of the china-japan friendship association. she expressed the hope that their visit to japan will deepen the understanding and friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

she talked of the work and life of the chinese women after their emancipation under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao.

the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution amid thunderous applause. the resolution points out that the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations marked a new starting point of the japan-china friendship movement. the japanese women should hereafter strengthen their contacts with chinese women, add a new page to the development of friendly relations between the two countries, make contribution to peace in asia and the world and let the hearts of generations to come be linked closely by the ties of japan-china friendship.

"i love tienanmen in peking" and other chinese songs were sung in chinese by the japanese women at the end of the meeting. they shouted "long live the unity between japanese and chinese women exclamation" "long live the everlasting friendship between the japanese and chinese people exclamation" and other slogans.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere permeating the happy gathering of japanese and chinese women.

women diplomats and staff of the chinese embassy in japan also attended the meeting.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Headquarters Holds Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 23, 1973)

a cock-tail party was held by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters here this evening to welcome the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and celebrate the close of the 1973 national convention of the japan-china friendshp association (orthodox).

chu tu-nan and chang hsiang-shan, deputy-leaders, tung chi-wu and other members, of the delegation attended the party.

speaking at the party, hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said: "although diplomatic relations have been restored between japan and china, this is only the first step forward

in japan-china friendship. we shall further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and enhance the development of the japan-china friendship movement on the basis of the spirit of the japan-China joint statement."

speaking in reply, deputy-leader chu tu-nan warmly thanked the japanese people of various circles for their cordial invitation to the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and extended greetings to the 1973 national convention of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) on its close.

chu tu-nan said: "the friendship between the peoples of the two countries had good foundations in the past, and will have a broad prospect and bright future hereafter."

present at the party were kinkazu saionji, tokuma utsunomiya, kozo sasaki, haruo okada, takaharu sumioka, jisaku eguchi, tadashi yaoita, takahiro okochi, kazutsura kawase, shigeru fujita, yoko matsuoka, and kunio kodama.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and members of other visiting chinese delegations were also present.

wu pu-wen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, also attended the party.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 24, 1973)

following is the text of a joint communique issued here today:

joint communique

at the invitation of acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and premier of the state council chou en-lai, president of the united states of mexico luis echeverria paid a state visit to the people's republic of china from april 19 to 24, 1973. mme echeverria accompanied the president.

during their stay in china, the programme of president and mme echeverria and their party included visits to peking, tachai and shanghai and to factories, people's communes

and other places of interest, and they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the chinese government and people.

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, met the president of mexico and they had a sincere and friendly conversation in a cordial atmosphere.

president echeverria, accompanied by secretary of foreign affairs emilio o. rabasa, held talks with premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei. also taking part in the talks were engenio anguiano roch, mexican ambassador to china, and hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico, as well as high-ranking officials and advisers of the two countries.

the premier and the president, inspired by a sincere and friendly spirit, had an extensive exchange of views on world issues of mutual interest and sino-mexican bilateral affairs.

in reviewing the development of contacts between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the premier and the president confirm with satisfaction that these relations have been strengthened. the visit of the president and the direct talks between the leaders of the two countries have opened up new and still broader prospects for the friendly relations between china and mexico.

both sides are of the opinion that all countries of the world, whether big or small and irrespective of the differences between their socio-political systems, should be equal. the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries should be fully respected. the people of each country have the right to decide their own affairs according to their own wishes.

the two sides consider all foreign aggression, intervention, control or subversion as impermissible and firmly oppose attempts of any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or create spheres of influence in any part of the world. hence, both china and mexico, as parts of the third world, firmly reject hegemonic attitudes, colonialism and neo-colonialism, already condemned by history.

both sides express satisfaction with the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and express the desire that the signatories scrupulously observe and implement the provisions of the agreement. they express their support for the just struggle of the indochinese peoples to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their respective countries. they likewise express the view that the problems of these countries should be solved by their respective peoples free from foreign interference.

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they express their support for the right of the korean people to the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland in conformity with the joint statement of north and south korea signed on july 4, 1972.

both sides express their support for the african peoples in their just struggle against colonialism and racism.

the two sides agree to continue indefatigably their efforts for achieving the long-range objective of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons in the world.

the chinese side firmly supports the latin american countries in their just proposition concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in latin america.

the chinese government is making the necessary preparations for signing as soon as possible additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america (treaty of tlatelolco) and, at the same time, declares that this should not prejudice its consistent position against the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the partial nuclear test ban treaty.

the mexican side expresses deep satisfaction over the decision of the chinese government of proceeding to sign additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america, which not only accords with the earnest desire of the latin american peoples for peace and security, but also constitutes a highly significant step towards the consolidation of the nuclear-free zone in that region and a good precedent for the creation of other similar zones in the world.

both sides consider that political independence is incomplete without economic independence. the developing countries should exert their efforts to build independent national economies and free themselves from economic dependence and backwardness.

the two sides point out with emphasis that international economic relations should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocal respect. in economic cooperation, no political conditions whatsoever should be attached and no privileges whatsoever demanded; still less is it permissible to use aid for the purpose of controlling other countries or reducing them to a state of dependence. these principles should be incorporated into a charter of economic rights and duties of states, in conformity with the resolution adopted at the third session of uncta.

china and mexico agree to make the maximum efforts for the formulation of this charter and actively promote the felicitous progress of its drafting so that the

charter of economic rights and duties of states may be discussed and approved by the general assembly of the united nations as soon as possible.

both sides recognize that coastal states have the right to dispose of the marine resources in the waters, the sea-bed and the sub-soil in a definite zone adjacent to their territorial seas, and the right to regulate scientific investigations as well as to take necessary measures for the prevention of the contamination of the marine environment. the chinese side reiterates its support for the latin american countries in their just struggle in defence of their 200-nautical-mile sea rights.

in connection with their bilateral relations, the premier and the president share the opinion that in future the bonds will be consolidated and enhanced between the chinese and mexican peoples in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields. to this end, minister chi peng-fei and secretary emilio o. rabasa signed a trade agreement which creates more favourable conditions for commercial intercourse between the two countries. moreover, they made arrangements, through an exchange of notes, to undertake in an organized way the exchange of cultural activities and scientific and technological cooperation effective during 1973-1974.

the premier and the president express their desire to maintain the personal contacts already initiated. both sides agree to an exchange of views at different levels on questions of mutual interest.

the two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit of the president and mme echeverria to the people's republic of china has been crowned with complete success and is significant for its beneficial contribution to sino-mexican friendship, to the unity of the third world and to the safeguarding of world peace.

at the conclusion of his visit, president echeverria expresses to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai his profound thanks for the numerous attentions and testimonies of friendship accorded to him, to mme echeverria and to the mexican party during their stay on chinese territory by the people and the leaders of the people's republic of china.

shanghai, april 24, 1973

Mexican President and Madame Visit Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr1 23, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez, madame echeverria and other distinguished mexican guests were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception today when they visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, north china's shansi province, in the company of premier chou en-lai, madame teng ying-chao and vice-premier li hsien-nien's wife lin chia-mei.

the distinguished mexican guests were greeted at the yangchuan railway station, 45 kilometres away from tachai, by hsien chen-hua, chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee; chen yung-kuei, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee; han ying, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; yuan tao, deputy commander of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo feng-lien, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the tachai brigade revolutionary committee; and leading members of the chinchung administrative region, hsiyang county and the tachai people's commune.

the visit of the distinguished mexican guests made the mountain village astir. commune members said that the visit of the mexican president and madame from a country thousands of miles away was a very great encouragement to the tachai people. early in the morning, villagers, old and young, men and women, carrying the national flags of china and mexico as well as bouquets, gathered at the village entrance to wait for the arrival of the distinguished mexican guests. streamers of welcome fluttered everywhere in the village. when the mexican president and the other mexican guests arrived, the cheering crowds beat drums and gongs, played musical instruments, and waved red streamers, bouquets and coloured scarves under floating balloons to express their profound friendship for the mexican people. young people performed dances and sang songs they composed in praise of the friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples. president echeverria waved to the welcomers and stopped time and again to shake hands with commune members. he said: "such warm welcome accorded us here makes us feel at home."

the president and madame and the other distinguished mexican guests climbed the hutou mountain where they had a bird's eye view of the new village of tachai. chen yung-kuei told the distinguished guests how the tachai people, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, removed mountains to fill up gullies and built irrigation projects to transform the nature.

pointing to the terraced fields on the hills and the irrigation project for lifting water uphill, president echeverria said: "we see clearly that you have undertaken great projects." chen yung-kuei replied: "much more remains to be done. we'll go on with our efforts."

while visiting a pig farm on a hill slope, mme. echeverria inquired about pig-raising. she said: "you feed the pigs on chaff and bran. they are growing well." she took a package of fermented pigfeed with higher sugar content and said that she would forward it to mexican peasants.

taking a rest by the side of a pond, the distinguished guests and chou en-lai, teng ying-chao and chen yung-kuei had cordial chats. mexican guests said that the tachai people, by their hard-working spirit, had set an example for china and also for countries of the third world. premier chou en-lai said: "the people of the third world countries all have their strong points and their own models. we should learn from the mexican people and the people of other countries in the third world." turning to the mexican correspondents around, premier chou en-lai said: "please convey our regards to the great mexican people."

the distinguished guests also called on families of commune members. sitting side by side, hosts and guests chatted intimately. in chen yung-kuei's house, chen's four-year-old son asked president echeverria to have a taste of popcorn. beaming with pleasure, the president picked him up and gave him a warm hug.

in the home of commune member sung li-ying, mme. echeverria met with sung's daughter who is working in the commune-run clinic. mme. echeverria said to her: "we are glad to make acquaintance with you. we are also training women cadres who are working like you."

chen yung-kuei hosted a lunch, a typical northern china meal, in honour of the distinguished guests. proposing a toast, chen yung-kuei extended warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to president and mme. echeverria and the other distinguished guests, on behalf of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and all commune members of tachai. he said: "we'll learn modestly from the people of other countries as well as from the people in other parts of our country. we know that the mexican people are among the earliest in the world to cultivate corn, tomatoes and tobacco. they have made important progress in improving wheat strains in recent year. we'll learn from them."

madame echeverria also proposed a toast. she conveyed the warm and friendly regards of the mexican women to the women of tachai. she said: "we respect the labour of tachai women. we need to understand that the women

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can accomplish what the men can." jesus puente leyva, deputy director of national finance of mexico, read a letter from a group of young mexican peasants who had asked the mexican president to bring it to the tachai people. the mexican young peasants in the letter expressed their earnest desire for strengthening friendship with the chinese peasants. a distinguished mexican guest presented the tachai people with a wood-carved figure of an indian.

at the lunch, the mexican song and dance group accompanying the president sang mexican folk songs. a women member of the shenyang acrobatic troupe sang the mexican song "guadalajara" which she learned during her performance tour in mexico. the mexican song and dance group presented the tachai production brigade with the indian peasant costume which they put on while performing to the tachai's commune members.

chen yung-kuei presented the distinguished guests with maize, millet, walnuts and dates the production brigade produced. he and other commune members used walnut kernels to form the word "friendship".

before leaving tachai, president echeverria grasped chen yung-kuei's hands, saying: "i am very glad to see your achievements."

chen yung-kuei replied: "thank you, we welcome you to visit our brigade again."

Mexican President and Madame Echeverria Stop Over in Shihchiachuang on Way to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 23, 1973)

mexican president and madame luis echeverria alvarez and the other distinguished mexican guests arrived shihchiachuang, hopei province, by special train this afternoon after visiting the tachai production brigade in shansi province. they left here by special plane for shanghai after a brief stop-over here.

vice-premier li hsien-nien, who had made a special trip to shihchiachuang from peking, greeted the distinguished guests at the railway station and accompanied president and madame echeverria to shanghai. vice-premier li hsien-nien's wife lin chia-mei also accompanied the guests to shanghai.

premier chou en-lai and madame teng ying-chao accompanied the distinguished mexican guests to shihchiachuang from tachai, and were present at the airport to see them off.

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upon their arrival and departure, the mexican guests were greeted and seen off by liu tzu-hou, chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife liu tung; cheng san-sheng, first vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee; ma hui, vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the hopei provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, the hopei provincial command of the p.l.a., the shihchiachuang administrative regional revolutionary committee and the shihchiachuang municipal revolutionary committee.

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Mexican President and Madame Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 23, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez and madame echeverria, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei, arrived here from shihchiachuang by special plane this evening.

tens of thousands of people gathered at the airport or thoroughfares to give the distinguished guests a rousing welcome.

among the arrivals were secretary of foreign affairs emilio o. rabasa and madame rabasa, mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano roch and madame anguiano, other official members of the delegation, invited companions of the president, staff members, the accompanying folk song and dance group, newsmen and t.v. technicians, numbering more than 200 people.

present at the airport to greet the mexican guests were wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the p.l.a.; hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 people.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mexico prevailed in shanghai today. multi-coloured banners and huge streamers of welcome decorated tall buildings along main thoroughfares. a big streamer in front of the airport building bore the slogan: "firmly support the mexican people's just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation"

the special plane carrying president and mme. echeverria landed at 22:50 p.m. amidst shouts of welcome and beating of drums and cymbals. as president and mme. echeverria and the other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane, wang hung-wen met them with warm greetings and handshakes at the planeside. when president and mme. echeverria met the singing and cheering crowds, people shouted: "welcome, a warm welcome to the distinguished mexican guests exclamation" the guests stopped to watch groups of youngsters dancing in national costume. president and madame echeverria waved back to the crowds in acknowledgement.

as the motorcade carrying the distinguished guests drove to the city proper, crowds of welcomers gathered along the route to greet them though it was already midnight. the people heartily clapped their hands to warmly welcome the distinguished guests.

also accompanying the distinguished guests to shanghai were chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, leading members of departments of the foreign ministry chen teh-ho, chang ying and kao chien-chung, chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua, as well as leading member of the shenyang acrobatic troupe yin tsan-chen and members of the troupe.

Mexican President and Madame Echeverria in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 24, 1973)

mexican president and madame luis echeverria alvarez and other distinguished mexican guests made a tour of shanghai today in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, madame lin chia-mei and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

multi-coloured banners and huge streamers decorated the city's main thoroughfares. people crowded sidewalks and applauded to greet the distinguished mexican guests.

in the afternoon, the mexican guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition where new products designed and made by shanghai workers in recent years are on display. when the guests came to a photo-electric tracing electric spark cutting machine, the operators presented president and madame echeverria with samples of stainless steel cut by the machine inscribed in spanish "the shanghai industrial exhibition".

later, president and madame echeverria spent a pleasant afternoon with chinese boys and girls in the garden-like shanghai children's palace, surrounded with green pines and cypresses. the children welcomed them with songs and dances.

there the president and madame watched the children's recreational, sports and scientific activities. madame echeverria played table tennis with a girl. and a children's band played the mexican folk song "lindo mithoacan" with traditional chinese musical instruments. an 11-year-old girl presented a woolen embroidery she did herself to president and madame echeverria, and asked them to convey the cordial regards of the shanghai children to the children of mexico. madame echeverria held the girl close to her and said: "we will surely do that."

in the morning, the president and other dcstinguished guests visited the malu people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai. walking in green wheat-fields, the president examined the wheat ears and inquired about the commune's farm production. he then made a round of the livestock farm, farm machinery workshop and other workshops. he praised the commune for its work and wished it new success. on his way back to the guesthouse, the president visited the shanghai no. 1 department store.

also accompanying president and madame echeverria on the visit today were yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

Mexican President and Madame Honored at Shanghai Banquet

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 24, 1973)

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mexican president luis echeverria alvarez and madame echeverria and other distinguished mexican guests.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei attended.

present were vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, and leading members of various departments of the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

when president and madame echeverria, accompanied by li hsien-nien and wang hung-wen, entered the brightly-lit banquet hall, they were greeted with warm applause.

proposing toast, wang hung-wen said: "arriving in shanghai for a visit, president and madame echeverria have brought the precious friendship of the mexican people to the shanghai people. the china-mexico joint communique issued in shanghai today fully testifies to the success of the president's visit to china and the strengthening of sino-mexican friendship. we rejoice at all this." he continued: "the people of shanghai are glad to note that the mexican people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition have, under the leadership of president echeverria, made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy and culture with remarkable achievements. their victories are a great encouragement and support to the shanghai people." wang hung-wen asked president and madame echeverria to convey the shanghai people's cordial regards and lofty respects to the mexican people when they are home.

in his toast, president echeverria said that he was leaving china "with an optimistic smile and a feeling of gratitude to you for the warm reception accorded us." mexico and china, he continued, stretched out their powerful arms and tightly clasped their hands across the pacific ocean. he proposed a toast to the ever-lasting friendship between the people of mexico and china.

present at the banquet were yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico, and his wife chen hsiao-hua; and yin tsan-chen, leading member of the shenyang acrobatic troupe, and some members of the troupe.

Mexican President and Madame Echeverria Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 24, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez and madame echeverria concluded their successful state visit to china and left shanghai for home by special plane tonight.

also leaving for home tonight were secretary of foreign affairs and madame emilio o. rabasa and the other distinguished mexican guests, who had accompanied president and madame echeverria on their visit.

present at the airport to give the mexican guests a warm send-off were:

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; and

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

hungchiao airport tonight was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples. warm applause burst out when president and madame echeverria and other distinguished mexican guests, accompanied by li hsien-nien and wang hung-wen, bade farewell to the well-wishers. the people waved the national flags of china and mexico, bouquets and colourful streamers. young people gaily performed dances. the crowds shouted: "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and mexico exclamation" "firm support to the mexican people's just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the great unity of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" "congratulate president and madame echeverria on the success of their visit to china exclamation"
the president and madame repeatedly waved to the crowds. before boarding the plane, president and madame echeverria shook hands with and bade farewell to li hsien-nien and wang hung-wen.

also present at the airport were chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua, leading member of the shenyang acrobatic troupe yin tsan-chen and members of the troupe, as well as leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army.

among those present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; lu nan-chiao, deputy political commissar of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and leading members of government departments, various services and arms of the p.l.a., the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

heng pich, under-secretary of state for military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

a korean feature film -- "an immortal fighter" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Archaeological Group Arrives in Lima

(NCNA-English Lima, Apr. 23, 1973)

a chinese archaeological group led by hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, arrived here today for a friendly visit to peru at the invitation of the peruvian government.

the group was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the peruvian government and wang yen-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to peru.

the peruvian national committee of culture gave a cocktail for the chinese guests this evening.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Minister Xuan Thuy Arrives in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1973)

minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, arrived here by train this afternoon on his way home.

present at the railway station to greet him were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned shen chien, hsiao huang, liang feng and mao pao-chung.

present were also ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and embassy officials; tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and embassy officials; toch kham doeun, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and s. sosorbaram, mongolian ambassador to china.

this evening, comrade keng piao gave a banquet in honour of comrade xuan thuy and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

proposing toasts at the banquet, both comrades keng piao and xuan thuy expressed the hope that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples would grow with each passing day.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Trade Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 24, 1973)

mohamed warsama ali, somali minister of foreign trade, his wife and the somali trade delegation he is leading left here for peking by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to shanghai. they were accompanied by wang ming-chun, director of a bureau under the ministry of foreign trade.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darmar and his wife left here by the same plane.

the somali delegation arrived here by train from hangchow on april 21. it was welcomed and seen off by kao chih-jung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned yu shao-pen and hu jui-lin.

while in shanghai, the distinguished somali guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and the children's palace and went boating on whangpoo river.

kao chih-jung had feted the somali guests.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Trade Visiting Group Arrives in Bonn

(NCNA-English Bonn, Apr. 23, 1973)

a visiting group of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by the council's vice-chairman li hsi-fu arrived here by air today after concluding its visit to italy.

the chinese visiting group, invited by the authorities of the hanover international fair of the federal republic of germany, was welcomed at the airport by officials of the west german ministry of economics.

wang shu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the federal republic of germany, was also present at the airport.

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MODEL PLA COMPANIES

The True Political Quality of Proletarian Fighters

- An account of the advancing "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 27, 1973)

Such an incident occurred at one time: A woman cadre working in Peking had to go to Shanghai on business. Before her departure, her children who were studying in the primary school made this request of her. "Mother, when you get to Shanghai you must go to Nanking Road and visit our uncles of the Good 8th Company and bring us back a few of their stories....."

This plain request of children in the capital expresses the profound feeling of the people toward the Good 8th Company.

In various units of the PLA, this feeling is even stronger. "Be like the Good 8th Company and build our company in accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao" has long become a common aspiration among the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

It has been fully ten years since the naming of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" in April 25, 1963 till now. In those ten years, how many company units as well as local units have, in the manner of the Good 8th Company and bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," advanced along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

So, what has been the condition of the 8th company during these past ten years?

Adding Greater Glory to the Red Flag

During these years, the Good 8th Company continued to carry out duty on Nanking Road, and in fulfilling the requests handed them by the Party and the people in the vast countryside, received fresh tempering. They went to a mountain region on field exercise for a whole year living in grass sheds. They have also reclaimed a large tract of fine farmland on the coast. They went to factories, rural areas and schools to support the broad masses of people of the Left fighting to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. In particular, at the critical moment to crush the counter-revolutionary plots of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they fulfilled several important tasks in an outstanding manner and made manifest the boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and the high degree of awareness of line struggle of the garrison fighters.

Like the old comrades of former years, succeeding groups of new comrades of the 8th Company, bearing constantly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching of two "musts," have grown up strongly in the violent class struggle and line struggle and in arduous revolutionary practice.

Formerly, the old fighters took care to use frugally every penny, every grain of rice, every drop of water, every watt of electricity and every inch of cloth for the sake of the state. Today, the new fighters insist on going to the well to wash their clothes and faces to save up water, and the tool chest, like the baton in a relay race, has been passed to the 10th new comrade, and nearly everybody knows the art of barbering.

Formerly, the old fighters on noticing the difficulty of supplying vegetable during a dry spell would send the fresh vegetable they produced through hard work to the market, while they quietly ate the curled up leaves. Today, the new fighters, upon hearing the news of an earthquake in the Kantzu district of Szechwan from a broadcast, could hardly swallow their food, and used every means to express their concern for the stricken people.

Formerly, the old fighters regularly stepped out from their camps to sweep streets, push carts and repair furniture for the people. Today, the new fighters constantly go to factories, harbors and rural areas to sweat for socialist construction and contribute their efforts to support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Huang Ming-kuang, a hardcore militiaman from Chingkang Mountain district, is an outstanding young man who joined the Party during the great cultural revolution. Before enlisting, he was in the habit of wearing straw sandals while working in the village. When he first arrived in the 8th Company and entered the company's trophy room, he saw the straw sandals worn by old fighters in former years, and in association, recalled a pair of straw sandals he had seen in a Ch'angkang village exhibition hall worn by a revolutionary forerunner. He immediately realized that there was a spirit behind the straw sandals. He resolved to be a fighter worthy of the Good 8th Company for the greater glory of the red flag of the company.

On the 7th day of his arrival in the company, he took part in a 1,000-li field exercise. On the route of march, he did not consider himself a new recruit, but emulated everywhere the older generation of 8th Company fighters. Showing neither fear of hardship nor fatigue, he now and then helped this comrade carrying his pack and now and then helped that comrade carry the machine gun. He rapidly became a hardcore member of the company.

Comrades of the 8th Company said, "The idea of hard struggle does not come naturally. The growth of every fighter must pass through a period of struggle." New fighter Liu Hua-chih was a language teacher before his enlistment. He had read from his books in the middle school about the feats of hard struggle of the Good 8th Company. On the day before his departure for the army, he had just finished giving this lesson to the students. There should not be any "contradiction" for such a young man to accept the tradition of the Good 8th Company. However, facts proved otherwise.

On the night of his arrival, there was a welcome Party held by the company unit. According to standard practice, each time a meeting of this nature was held, everybody would be organized to study the two "musts" of Chairman Mao, and three gifts consisting of a pair of grass sandals, a sewing kit and a stack of self-made envelopes were presented to each new comrade-in-arms. This welcome ceremony greatly excited Liu Hua-chih. However, after the event, he thought to himself, "The situation is better now and there are more supplies, is there any need for such skimping and careful planning?"

Not long after the emergence of this idea, several incidents, jolted him greatly one after another. The first incident took place after lunch one day. Tai Ta-hsi, the deputy political instructor, picked up 42 grains of rice from the table and from the ground, and worked out a careful account to the whole company: There are 1,800 grains in a tael of rice. If each person were to save a single grain of rice a day enough grain would be saved by the people of the whole country in a year to feed several thousand people for ten years.

The second incident took place when he received two letters. One was from a fellow-student who did not know yet that he had enlisted in the Good 8th Company. The letter said, "Seeing your self-made envelope makes me think of the Good 8th Company. This explains that you have done well in learning from the Good 8th Company." The other letter was from his uncle, and what was of profound meaning was that the envelope of this old revolutionary cadre was also self-made.

Liu Hua-chih began to understand that a grain of rice or a penny may not appear much, but when many were accumulated could be most impressive. After that, Liu Hua-chih resolved to take over the red flag of hard struggle from the company, and always preserve the true quality of a revolutionary fighter. Like the old comrades, he always carried his sewing kit with him, making this and patching that, and no longer felt practicing frugality on every bit and drop was of no significance.

However, just by repeating things done by old comrades in the past is not enough, and only by truly learning the thinking of the old comrades can the spirit of hard struggle take root in the mind. Chang Lin-hai, the deputy leader of the 7th squad, had this experience. The moment he joined the 8th Company he took over the tool chest, learned carpentry, and kept working and working. The space between the thumb and forefinger on both his hands as well as the tips of his thumbs became blistered. Sometimes, while working in the house and people were playing ball outside, the blowing of the whistle, the noise of the shouting and stomping kept coming to his ears and he was hardly able to sit still.

Though this change was very slight, it was nevertheless noticed by Wang Shou-hsin, the squad leader. Wang Shou-hsin sat down by his side, studied Chairman Mao's report at the 2nd plenum of the 7th Party Congress together with him, and also told him the names of the three previous owners of the tool chest as well as the deeds of Comrade Li Tsu-ken, nicknamed "the man who could not stay idle." Li Tsu-ken loved to say these words most, "What a revolutionary fighter constantly has in mind is to let the burden of the state toward one be as little as possible and let one's contribution to the state be as great as possible," which was the ideological basis turning Li Tsu-ken into "a man who could not stay idle."

This was a long heart-to-heart talk. Chang Lin-hai slowly realized that taking over the tool chest also meant taking over the fine way of thinking of the old comrades and cultivating bit by bit the will of hard struggle, so that the glorious tradition of our army would never die out.

After that, whenever he is free, Chang Lin-hai would repair things for the company and try his utmost to do more good things for the revolution. In the past two years he has repaired more than 100 articles including chairs, tables, gun racks and windows for the company as well as newspaper racks, sieves, jar holders, vaulting horse, high-jump stand as well as more than 80 articles for training and use in cultural entertainment, and become a new generation of "men who could not stay idle."

Show More Outstanding Quality in the Storm

The great proletarian cultural revolution was another new fighting test for the Good 8th Company.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution started, comrades of the 8th Company, taking a firm stand and striking a brighter banner, defended resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They published over 100 articles of criticism and repudiation in newspapers and journals denouncing such poisonous weeds as "The Dismissal of Hai Jui" in beating the gong and opening up the way for the restoration of capitalism. In the flourishing uprise of the Red Guard movement, they warmly supported the revolutionary actions of the young fighters. The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gloriously came into being in the revolutionary storm of January 1967. Braving the cold wind, they patrolled both banks of the Whampoo River in defense of the newborn revolutionary committee.

The 8th Company was sent to the support-the-Left front after the summer of 1967. At the very beginning, they were sent to a chemical works. When the worker comrades heard that the PLA fighters whom they regarded as their kinsfolk were coming, they vacated a building for them in advance. However, when the comrades of the 8th Company made an inspection of the environments, they discovered that there was not enough room in the works. They did not move in hastily, but took a turn around the works. When they came upon a small store room, Wang Ch'uan-yu, the political instructor said, "We shall billet here!"

The walls of this storeroom were roughly plastered with mud, and the roof was covered with tarred felt. The room was like a furnace under the sun. No matter how they insisted, the workers refused to let them stay there. The political instructor said, "This is actually a better place. It is near the workshops and very convenient for us to take part in labor and learn from the worker comrades." After saying that, the fighters took the arms of the workers and wanted to follow them to work. The workers looked at the small and dingy storeroom and studied over again one by one the earnest faces of the comrades of the 8th Company, and although they met for the first time, their hearts were naturally bound together.

In high summer, the heat of the boiler room was scorching, and the fighters picking the most difficult and tiring work to do went most often to the boiler room. The plant wanted to issue work clothes to the fighters. The fighters said, "Work clothes are protective garments issued to the workers by the state. The army uniform is the work clothes issued to us by the people."

At night, after the hectic work of the day was over, the fighters would sit in groups of two and three under the light as they used to do in the company unit, with some reading books or newspapers and some making or mending garments. At that time, workers who were off duty would drop in to visit them at the storeroom, and the small storeroom would turn into a place of conversation for the fighters and workers, a ground for the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a battlefield for criticizing the revisionist line. The comrades of the 8th Company united and encouraged the revolutionary people by word and action, and the workers sincerely said, "Judging by your action we know what should be done." It was in that way that the broad masses of revolutionary workers and the commanders and fighters, uniting in battle in accordance with the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao, rapidly developed an excellent situation in the whole works, and within less than three months, the formation of the revolutionary committee of the works was announced.

In the autumn of 1968, the 8th Company, once more holding high the red flag and tying straw sandals on their feet, marched into 85 middle and primary schools in Hsühui ch'ü, Shanghai, and in coordination with the worker propaganda teams, threw themselves into the new struggle to occupy the position of education.

This battle for the re-occupation of the "hereditary position" occupied by the bourgeoisie was launched. The small handful of class enemies lurking in dark corners said maliciously, "These clumsy, uncouth people who

understand nothing about mathematics, physics and chemistry want to occupy the position of education? Like the toad wishing to eat the swan, they are hoping for the impossible."

Faced with the clamor of the class enemies the Party branch of the 8th Company organized the comrades of the whole company to remember the condition when the company first took up station in Nanking Road. At that time, monsters and ogres of all colors and shapes also cursed them in like manner, "We shall see that those who enter red will go out black." However, the vain hope of the enemies soon evaporated.

Recalling this stage of history, the spirit of the comrades of the 8th Company rose higher. Uniting closely with the worker propaganda teams, they led the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, and by taking the initiative in attacking the class enemies, scored one victory after another. The knowledge of written words of some of the comrades was rather limited, but by relying on the revolutionary teachers and students, making decisions, offering ideas and searching diligently, they succeeded in making commendable achievements for the revolution in education, and some of the schools also became more advanced units.

The contributions made by the Good 8th Company to the revolution in education were by no means limited to these. Their action of maintaining the two "musts" brought about even more important gains.

New fighter Chang Yüeh-k'ung still carried his sewing kit with him and would make and repair clothes in his spare time and work hard and live simply everywhere. Old fighter Chang Kuo-tung led a small group to stay in the school, and there was a bus station just in front of his doors. However, when he returned to the company for meetings or study, in spite of wind or rain he invariably covered the 10 li and more to and fro by foot. Some of the fighters also brought along their barbering tools and tool kits to the school to give hair cut to the students and repair doors and windows for the school. Such actions effectively impressed the students, and carpentry groups and barbering groups appeared in great numbers in the school. Garment making and mending, and weaving of straw sandals became activities loved by the masses. The activities had changed the attitude of the students toward labor.

Squad leader Chu Yung-shou regularly led the students to sweep the streets. He discovered that each time they swept the street, one of the girl students would carry a book in her pocket. The reason was that this student thought that sweeping streets was "not a respectable job," and she purposely put a book in her pocket so that people would not mistake her for a professional street cleaner.

For the sake of helping this comrade to correct her understanding, Chu Yung-shou called on her family. It so happened that the mother was a sanitary worker. Together with the mother, Chu Yung-shou carried out class education on the girl, criticized the pernicious influence of bourgeois ideas on the younger generation and enabled her to understand that "respectability" was viewed differently by different classes. This student very quickly woke up, and upon

her graduation, when work was assigned her, she voluntarily requested to be transferred to the sanitary station to be a good successor to her mother.

Like this young girl student, many of the graduates, on being assigned work, all actively requested to be sent to where difficulties would be greater. Later, there appeared in the grassland of Mongolia in the northern part of the motherland a collective honored as the "Good 8th Company on the Snow-Covered Grassland," composed of middle school students from these 85 schools. These young people were those who, when leaving to give support to construction in the frontier, brought the straw sandals presented by the fighters with them. Even now, they still remembered the straightforward pledge they made: Wear the straw sandals of the 8th Company in pride. Get rid of the stench of the "fragrant wind." Red Guard fighters in straw sandals; carry on hard struggle from generation to generation.

Who could say that the change from slighting labor to loving labor was not a glorious gain for the revolution in education? In this struggle, the 8th Company earned fresh merits for the people and received tempering, and some 49 comrades gloriously became Party members during this period.

Firm of Will and Marching Boldly Forward

Under the new situation of in-depth development of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work throughout the country, comrades of the 8th Company avidly read some of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and fanning even higher the flame of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Using the Marxist-Leninist concept, the Party branch of the 8th Company has made an analysis of conditions in Nanking Road today. Nanking Road, after more than 20 years of socialist remolding and particularly after the baptism of battle in the great proletarian cultural revolution, has already changed its physiognomy. Standing on the terrace of the barracks, thinking of the past and looking at the present, they deeply realized the fact that the older generation of the 8th Company had succeeded in "living in a metropolis without being contaminated" absolutely not because they had cut themselves off from the outside world and engaged in "self-cultivation behind closed doors," but a result of actively taking part in the three great revolutionary movements and implementing the two "musts" under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and under the leadership of the Party. Today, there is a new socialist atmosphere in Nanking Road, and it is even more necessary for the fighters to throw themselves into the fiery struggle and derive rich nourishment from it.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," the Party branch of the 8th Company has developed activities to learn a new style of work and to learn from the people. Fighters have gone to bustling harbors to study the revolutionary zeal of the dock workers, gone to shipyards to see the large ocean-going vessels of Chinese design and construction, gone to electric generator plants to acquaint themselves with the advanced deeds of workers building large electric

generators through hard struggle, gone to steel mills for participation in labor and watched with their own eyes the stirring scene of steel workers battling high temperature and scoring high output. The fighters visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition and saw the beautiful products one by one unfolding a panorama of the impressive development on the Shanghai industrial front.

The great achievements made by the working people of Shanghai enabled the fighters of the 8th Company to be greatly educated and inspired, and further provoked in them an incomparable hatred for swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The fighters used a large amount of indisputable facts to repudiate rigorously the shameless slanders spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to vilify our national economy, criticized their idealist interpretation of history which denied that slaves were the makers of history as well as their idealist transcendentalism which negated knowledge and ability from practice, and exposed the essence of the theory of genius pushed by them in their attack on the socialist system.

Learning from the people and criticizing revisionism deeply has enabled comrades of the 8th Company to further raise their awareness of line struggle, to understand more clearly that hard struggle is the strong spiritual force for socialist revolution and construction and to maintain more consciously the two "musts."

When the 1,000-li field exercise was just over, the 8th Company again received an order to conduct another 1,000 li march. For the sake of tempering the company, they went without hot meal and subsisted on dry ration for scores of day. For the first several days fighter Liu Jui-fang was not used to it and would vomit the moment he took his food. On several occasions the leadership wanted to fix him something else to eat, but he said, "This is far better than the roots taken by the Red Army." He persevered in tempering himself, and gradually grew accustomed to it and became progressively more vigorous.

One day, the company was on a forced march in heavy rain, and Ku Chien-chi, the youngest fighter in the company, followed along in the 130-odd li march. When everybody stopped to rest, Ku Chien-chi was so tired that he did not want to move. Wang Chen-hua, the company leader, told him about the story of how during the war years the 8th Company marched for over 40 days in succession. Young Ku decided to take the final score of li to wage an all-out battle to temper his will, closely followed the ranks and continued his advance. The comrades tried to help him carry his pack, but he firmly held on to the straps, and treading on the mud, pressed on in big strides.

After the two 1,000-li marches, the 8th Company again rushed to the shore of the North China Sea to take part in the construction of a sea wall and to build farmland with fraternal units. Facing the mighty ocean, the fighters of the 8th Company recalled to mind the exciting scene of steel workers battling valiantly before the furnace, and everyone of them was filled with zeal. Carrying huge baskets, they dashed to the work site. The beach was thick with reeds with tangled roots. The feet of many of the comrades were

cut and bleeding, but they nevertheless persevered and refused to retire from the "line of fire." In the 20-odd days of tense labor, the fighters were daily immersed in muddy water working more than ten hours at a stretch each day and dashing from one place to another carrying loads of over 100 catties. No matter whether lashed by wind and rain or buffeted by waves, not a single complaint was heard. Their shoulders were swollen, but nobody took a break. The fraternal units said in praise, "The fighters of the Good 8th Company are heroic and manly under the neon light, and 'fleet footed' in 1,000-li marches. Once again they have forged shoulders of iron in the construction of a seawall and building farmland."

Maintaining the two "musts," they are determined to spare no effort in tempering themselves. At present, the cadres and fighters of the Good 8th Company are in higher spirits and finer mettle than ever, and they are continuing to advance with broad steps along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the journey of continuing the revolution.

By NCNA correspondent, Jen-min Ch'ien-hsien pao reporter, Chieh-fang-chün pao reporter, and NCNA reporter

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Raise Vigilance a Hundredfold Against Bourgeois Ideological Encroachment

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 27, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, April 25, 1973) During the in-depth development of education in ideology and political line, the defense company of a certain unit of the PLA Foochow Military Command organized the commanders and fighters to learn seriously from the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road," strived to cultivate the style of modesty, prudence and hard struggle, and set in motion the revolutionized construction of the company.

This company was stationed on the island of Kulangsu in Amoy municipality. This island, though separated only by a narrow strip of water from enemy occupied islands, possesses relatively good natural conditions. During the carrying out of education in ideology and political line, the Party branch of the company, leading the cadres and fighters, went deep into the factories and homes of residents to investigate the history and condition of class struggle on the island, and in conjunction with the reality of struggle, organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," and developed activities to learn from the Good 8th Company.

The cadres and fighters said, "The reason that fighters of the 'Good 8th Company on Nanking Road' could stand firm in the acute class struggle and line struggle and keep a true orientation and were not contaminated though living in a metropolis was because they maintained and brought into play the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle of our army. We must, in the manner of the 'Good 8th Company,' use the spirit of hard struggle and be ready at all times to smash the sabotaging activities of the enemies armed with guns, raise our vigilance a hundredfold against bourgeois ideological inroads, fulfill the task of defending the island, and carry out company construction well." Many of the fighters have clippings of newspapers containing advanced ideas and deeds of the Good 8th Company for pasting in books for constant reference, and used them for making comparison in looking for gaps and for spurring their own continued advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The 6th squad of this company was formerly stationed in a sanatorium. The place was fully equipped with such fixtures as sofas and spring beds, but the fighters did not use any of them. The electric light in their rooms used to be one fitted with a 100-watt bulb, but the fighters changed them all into 25-watt bulbs. All the rooms in the building were fully equipped with running water, and it was very convenient to run water off the tap, but the fighters maintained drawing water from the well. Everybody regarded saving a kilowatt of electricity, a drop of water and a penny as practical action for forming a style of hard struggle and for implementing the policy of the people's army on army construction.

Not long ago, the 6th squad was transferred to a new post with only three tumbled down houses. The fighters used a trowel to plaster the walls with mud, went to the mountain to quarry stone for the building of latrines and pig pens to save money for the state.

Near where the defense company was stationed, the streets were filled with all manners of repair shops and tailoring shops, but the fighters of the company still carried their sewing kits with them and mended their own clothes as well as their own shoes and stockings. When the company developed military sport activities, the fighters again made use of waste materials and their own hands to build over 300 sets of vaulting horse and parallel bars.

In the past, most of the vegetables consumed by the company came from outside. The fighters, learning properly the fine thinking and style of the Good 8th Company in obstinately reclaiming land and planting vegetables in Shanghai, decided to plant vegetables on rocky slopes and the barren shore to further foster their style of hard struggle.

They made use of their free time between their preparations against war to discover 20 barren patches in ravines, by the side of shoals and along the shore. Wielding shovels together, they dug out the rock, removed the sand, brought back rich soil and opened up more than 2 mow of vegetable farm. Now, during the peak vegetable season, apart from satisfying its own need, the company has still a surplus to send out in support of other units. Last year, the fighters also reclaimed 1.2 mow of rice field on the shore, planted it to rice and harvested over 950 catties of rice in the first season.

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Party Committee of 1st Company of A Certain Unit under PLA Canton Command Educates Party Members To Be Models in Hard Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 26, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton dated April 25, 1973) The Party branch of the 1st company of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command perseveringly educates Party members in the deeds of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road," continuously carrying forward the PLA's revolutionary tradition of hard struggle.

The Party branch of this 1st company takes the organization of Party members for activities of learning from the Good 8th Company as an important content of the line education for Party members and the strengthening of the Party's ideological construction. Adopting the method of teaching Party lessons, it often leads Party members to study Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party while keeping in mind their ideological condition and to preserve the political color of hard struggle by taking the advanced deeds of the Good 8th Company of "resisting corruption and never being corrupted" as their example. It also carries out activities of learning from the Good 8th Company throughout the course of the Party's regular tasks. Every quarter of the year, it inspects the condition of the Party members' learning from the Good 8th Company and development of the style of hard struggle. When summing up its work every month, it takes the organization of Party members for learning from the Good 8th Company as part of its work. When new Party members are recruited and cadres promoted or transferred, it invariably educates them conscientiously and exhorts them to learn perseveringly from the Good 8th Company and to make revolution continuously on the new road of revolution. Usually, it pays attention to continuously propagandizing the good personages and good deeds among Party members who have learned well from the revolutionary spirit of the Good 8th Company. The Party members of the whole company have become more conscious in learning from the Good 8th Company and behaving as models in hard struggle.

In early last year, the company was carrying out productive tasks on a farm. Its members lived in thatched sheds, slept on a thick mat made of hay and lived under poor conditions. In these environments, the communists vied with one another in shouldering various tasks and took plain living as a glory, leading the whole company to accomplish its tasks with excellent results.

When seedlings were cultivated in spring, large quantities of mud had to be dug from ponds for use as manure in the seedling beds. The weather was still rather cold. To cultivate the seedlings well without missing the time, communist and deputy squad leader Lu Ts'an-ming jumped first into the cold water to scoop up the mud.

Some 10 mow of seedling beds lay rather far away from the place where the company was stationed, so it was rather inconvenient to manage them well. Accordingly, Lu Ts'an-ming and four fighters asked permission on their own initiative to manage these seedling beds. They lived in an improvised, wind-

blown shack of hay beside the fields. They watered the seedlings in daytime. At night they got up many times to observe the change in weather and promptly covered up the seedling beds with nylon membrane sheets, so as to protect the seedlings against the wind and cold. After 40 days' hard work, they brought up strong seedlings according to schedule, guaranteeing accomplishment of the tasks of seedling transplanting.

Not long ago, the company came back to its barracks to carry out military training. At that time, training grounds and training aids were lacking. The communists went immediately into action to cut a hill slope and fill up ditches. They fought hard for eleven days running, excavating earth and rocks of more than 900 cubic meters and opening a training ground of more than 500 square meters. They also went up hills to fell trees, brought back logs of wood, picked some rocks, making such training aids as horizontal bar, parallel bars, climbing poles and barriers, saving an expenditure of more than 400 yuan.

Five comrades including communist Hua T'ien-ch'eng also formed a repair group on their own initiative. Working with their own hands, they did more than 80 jobs of repair of desks, chairs, benches, cupboards, doors and windows and repaired more than 50 pieces of training aids, saving more than 300 yuan for the state.

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3rd Artillery Company of A Certain Unit under PLA Peking Command Develops Style of Hard Work and Plain Living

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, April 25, 1973) Following the example of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road," the 3rd Artillery Company of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command educates its cadres and fighters to preserve and carry forward better the style of hard struggle and plain living.

When the company carries out military training, barracks building and productive work, its Party branch constantly organizes its cadres and fighters to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and, by means of report meetings, small exhibitions, blackboard notices, and theatrical shows, propagandizes the deeds of hard struggle of the Good 8th Company and the good personages and good deeds of this company in learning from the Good 8th Company.

Some time ago, this company came to carry out productive tasks in an area outside the Great Wall. At that time, farm tools were lacking. But it did not ask the higher level for the supply of needed farm tools. Instead, taking the Good 8th Company as their example, it aroused the cadres and fighters to actively open new roads of economy, and to work with their own hands to overcome difficulties. Braving cold winds and treading snow-covered paths, the fighters went to the barren mountains more than 90 li away to fell trees and gather vine to weave more than 400 baskets, saving more than 400 yuan for the state. Rope was lacking. The fighters soaked straw in water, mixed it with odd bits of hemp and made ropes in their spare time. In breeding seedlings, nylon membrane sheets were needed to cover the seedling beds. This involved a big item of expenditure in production. When using this kind of membrane covering, the fighters paid great attention to taking good care of it and mended it when it was torn, thereby saving the outlay of more than 4,600 yuan.

On another occasion, the higher level assigned this company with a task of tunnelling. The cadres and fighters of the whole company racked their brains, tried to think of any method possible, and conscientiously summed up their experience of drilling holes and blasting rocks. They changed the former method of drilling big holes and using much power in a blast. Instead, they drilled more and deeper holes, in which they put less power, so as to effect quieter blasts. In this way, the consumption of explosives, detonators and fuse wire decreased by 20 percent and the efficiency of work increased by more than 200 percent. The whole project was completed 40 days ahead of schedule.

The cadres and fighters of the 3rd artillery company pay particular attention to learning from the Good 8th Company its advanced idea of "preserving the style of hard struggle no matter how the environments and conditions may change," and try to practice diligence and frugality more consciously for the revolution even if the conditions are still better.

In May last year, this company came to carry out the task of brick making in a kiln operated by the army unit. The higher level gave it permission to put up some dwelling houses and warehouses. There were heaps of bricks in the kiln, and there was no difficulty at all in building a few houses. But the cadres and fighters were reluctant to use these good bricks. They went to pick up the used and broken bricks for their own use. In the kiln, coal for use in making brick and for everyday use laid in big heaps. But fighters of the cooking squad perseveringly made use of their spare time to pick coal chips from the heap of cinder in this kiln. They innovated the ovens more than 20 times in one year, continuously reducing the consumption of coal.

Recently, the 3rd artillery company came to carry out non-combative tasks in the city. Its cadres and fighters, like those of the Good 8th Company, consciously preserved the style of hard struggle while living in the busy city. They made brooms and sieves and repaired kettles, buckets, wash basins and cooking pots by themselves. They persevered in practicing economy bit by bit for the revolutionary cause.

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

China Trains Women Cadres of Minority People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

communist party organizations at various levels in regions inhabited by china's minority nationalities are paying great attention to the training and promoting of more women cadres from among minority people.

a great number of women cadres of minority nationalities have matured politically after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. along with male cadres, they have rallied the people of various nationalities round the party to build the minority regions by hard work.

in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, 32 per cent of the women cadres are of minority nationalities. they play a big role in construction and are an important force in building the region's political power. nayimuhan of uighur nationality is now deputy secretary of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of shula county of the kashgar area. she took part in the agrarian reform over two decades ago. educated by the party, she has matured politically. while carrying out investigation in a production brigade in 197?, she led the peasants in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. as a result, eighty per cent of the farmland was improved and grain output rose by 30 tons that year. a big orchard was set up and over 10,000 trees planted on a former desert.

women's organizations have been established at various levels in shanchiang tung autonomous county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, from the county down to the production teams. the county has trained over 500 women instructors in political study and 80 per cent of the adult women attend evening schools. the leading bodies at the county, commune and brigade levels now have more than 500 women cadres of various nationalities. the party organizations encourage them to work boldly and temper themselves in struggle. chao yuan-chiao, a woman of yao nationality, has come to the fore in the cultural revolution. she is now secretary of a production brigade party branch. to help her raise her political consciousness and working ability, the secretary of the county party committee has helped her analyse problems and sum up experience.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution began, more than 600 women of li and miao nationalities in chiungchung county of the hainan li and miao autonomous chou of kwangtung province have been promoted to various leading posts. the county runs evening schools to raise the educational and political levels of women cadres. li ming-hsiang,

a forty-year-old woman of li nationality and secretary of the party branch of a production brigade, studies very hard, sometimes until late into the night. formerly illiterate, she now can read and write and has studied the marxist-leninist works such as "manifesto of the communist party" and chairman mao's "on practice". she led the brigade members in a mass movement of learning from tachai, and after two years of arduous efforts, they changed 80 per cent of the farmland into fields that give high and stable yield despite drought or waterlogging and reaped successive good harvests. last year's grain output increased by 21 per cent.

more than 900 young women of hui nationality in hsichi county of the nighhsia hui autonomous region have been promoted to leading posts in the past two years. veteran cadres constantly give young cadres valuable suggestions, help them with their political and cultural study and assign them arduous tasks so that they mature rapidly.

WORKER ENGINEERS

Northeast China Worker-Turned-Engineer

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 26, 1973)

students are fascinated by easily understandable lectures on metal cutting given by 41-year-old chang kuo-liang at the kirin engineering college. after class, he takes the students to the college's experimental workshop to demonstrate what he has just taught, to the great satisfaction of the students. chang kuo-liang is a worker-turned deputy chief engineer at the changchun no.1 motor vehicle plant, one of china's biggest. he has often been invited to give lectures at the kirin engineering college whenever he has time.

over the past decade and more, he has made more than one hundred and thirty technical innovations in his plant. he was promoted from an ordinary worker to be an engineer in 1966 and became deputy chief of the engineering section last year. he also heads a committee that gives guidance in the plant's mass drive for technical innovations.

to his credit is a special tool rest he designed which can process an axle with a length 300 times the diameter of its cross-section. an ordinary machine tool can work axles with the length no more than 50 times its thickness.

apprenticed to a privately owned factory at the age of 13, chang kuo-liang had to work as a servant for his boss. and the boss and foreman often beat and cursed him.

young chang kuo-liang became a member of new china's first generation of auto workers after liberation. with a decent wage, low-rent housing, free medical care and labour insurance, chang kuo-liang has a happy life in the new society.

he decided to do his best for the socialist motherland, but the hard life during his childhood and apprenticeship had left him unable to read blueprints and ignorant of rudimentary technical knowledge. while learning high-speed metal cutting in practice, he entered a spare-time school for workers run by the plant. there he finished primary and junior middle school education. he then attended a spare-time technical school also run by the plant. after that he taught himself all the required courses of an engineering college in his spare time.

during the cultural revolution, the plant sent chang kuo-liang and a group of experienced workers to improve an automatic production line in a foundry workshop. the line, consisting of a dozen pieces of equipment, was designed by some other engineers, but did not work well. chang kuo-liang relied closely on the workers and studied the equipment and its problems carefully. under his guidance, the workers renovated most of the equipment in a matter of a few months. the line can now do a dozen castings automatically and efficiency is up four-fold.

chang kuo-liang is good at using theoretical knowledge to elevate the practical experience of his workmates and himself to a theoretical plane. he has written a number of articles and theses, some of which appeared on major chinese technical and engineering journals.

the party organization and the management of his plant have provided conditions for chang kuo-liang's political and technical progress. the party organization has encouraged and assisted him in his study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and he has become a communist party member.

the management often sends him to visit modern factories in peking, shanghai and other industrial centres for exchange of experience.

he was elected a model worker of the province and changchun city on many occasions. he attended the third provincial congress of the chinese communist party in 1971 and was elected a member of the provincial party committee.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Peking Workers Set New Records

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

peking workers topped the state plan for industrial output in the first quarter of this year. they showed great revolutionary enthusiasm in the mass movement to increase output and practise economy. they set many new records in honour of the may first international labour day, including record output of such major products as steel, pig iron, coke, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, steam turbine generators, motor vehicles, motors, transformers, polyester fabrics and detergent. industrial output in the first 20 days of april was far above the corresponding period of the previous month.

the workers have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and made penetrating criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped heighten the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers. leading cadres of industrial bureaus, factories, mines and other enterprises have gone to the basic units to work alongside the workers and guide production.

leading cadres of the chienan iron mine of the capital iron and steel company led the miners in eliminating bottlenecks in production. this resulted in a steady rise in the output of iron ore in the first quarter, while the first 20 days of april saw a 40 per cent increase in the daily output of iron ore and a 20 per cent rise in fine ore powder, compared with the same period of march. the quality of fine ore powder is better than last year's. leading members of the party committee of the chengtzu coal mine led cadres at various levels in working hard at the work faces. encouraged by this, the miners made concerted efforts and fulfilled the coal output target 12 days ahead of schedule in the first quarter and tunnelling footage 32 days ahead of schedule.

the party organizations in various industrial departments have firmly relied on the working class in running the socialist enterprises. this is the result of further criticism of the notion that "heroes make history", an idealist conception of history peddled by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. the party committee of the peking no. 2 general machinery plant encouraged veteran workers to take the initiative, united even closer and educated young workers, and did good ideological and political work among the technicians. the plant overfulfilled the first quarter's production plan for

ball mills and nitrogen fertilizer compressors, and topped the monthly record for parts for hydraulic presses. the party committees of the peking experimental chemical works and the peking no. 1 insecticides plant led the workers in studying the general principle for developing the national economy, that is, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", and made new contributions to agriculture. up to april 20, the chemical works completed 40 per cent of the year's quota for chemical fertilizer, and the insecticide plant 35.7 per cent of the year's insecticide quota.

the workers combined high enthusiasm for revolution with a scientific attitude, strengthened management and made technical innovations, all increasing production. the amount of steam turbine generators and steam turbines made by the peking heavy electric machinery plant in the first three months was 35 per cent above the same 1972 period.

the light industrl and textile workers in peking set a new record for top-grade cotton yarn. the consumption per bale of cotton yarn was the lowest in the city's history. the output and variety of light industrial products increased. these included plastic articles, aluminium ware, enamelware, leather shoes, dry-cell batteries, cigarettes, electric bulbs, detergent, knitting wool, knitwear and carpets.

INDUSTRIAL CITY

Rising Steel City in Central China

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 26, 1973)

the important metallurgical centre of maanshan in central china's anhwei province was a small town before liberation.

total industrial output value last year was more than double that in 1965, and nearly 40 times that in 1953. the city's 160 plants, mines and enterprises now produce over 300 products including ores, pig iron, rolled steel, machinery, and textiles.

standing on the southern bank of the yangtze river, maanshan has extensive iron deposits.

under the guidance of chairman mao's general line for building socialism, the maanshan iron and steel company, a medium sized enterprise, was built after liberation

on what was left over of a small iron smelting plant built in the forties during japanese occupation. six blast furnaces went up in six months in 1953. state investment made it possible to add twenty plants for steelmaking, coking and other things. the company now is an iron and steel complex, from ore mining to steel rolling.

by opening new mines in the past few years, the maanshan company has become self-sufficient in raw material.

increases registered last year, compared with 1965, include: pig iron, 2.65 times; steel, 2.58 times; rolled steel, 2.57 times. output in this year's first quarter surpassed that for the same 1972 period.

in addition, 137 small mines and plants have been set up for mining ore, smelting iron, building machines, producing chemicals and textiles and other light industrial goods. these turned out four times as much in value in 1972 as in 1965.

the small plants aid agriculture on the city's outskirts and supply maanshan company with 30 kinds of equipment, parts and tools, which the company would otherwise have to get elsewhere.

the city now has 83,000 workers, compared with 580 before liberation. quite a number of workers have become cadres or technicians. forty per cent of the leading cadres in the 23 plants and mines of the maanshan complex were rank-and-file workers before.

five workers' housing estates have been built, each with some 200 multi-storeyed buildings. the more than 100 medical institutions include four big well-equipped hospitals. the workers enjoy free medical care. the city now has 440 shops, food markets and groceries. the 146 elementary schools and 19 middle schools have enrolled all the school-age sons and daughters of the workers. a growing number of workers families now have bank savings.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Ranks of National Minority Workers in Northwest China Grow Rapidly

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 26, 1973)

the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china, which did not have a single modern industrial enterprise before liberation, now has a strong contingent of workers in its 300 metallurgical, coal mining, petroleum, chemical, machine-building, electronics and textile exterprises.

since liberation in 1949, the people's government has sent skilled workers from coastal and other industrial areas to help develop industry in ningsia where the hui people of moslem faith account for 29 per cent of the population. veteran han workers have enthusiastically helped young workers of hui, mongolian, tunghsiang, sala and other minority nationalities acquire modern industrial skills. party organizations of the industrial departments have run political and technical courses to help them raise their political and technical level.

many workers of hui and other nationalities have been admitted into the communist party and communist youth league.

of the 79 communist party members at the shihkouyi coal mine, 33 are of hui nationality.

young woman hui worker wang hsiu-ying, who entered the yinchuan metal products factory in 1969, became a communist party member last july. she was recently elected deputy secretary of the yinchuan municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league.

when the first blast furnace was going up in yinchuan, the plant sent a group of young workers of hui, manchu, mongolian and other nationalities to receive four months of training in an advanced iron smelting plant in another city.

the autonomous region today has its own squad of electricians who can do repair work on live high-voltage transmission lines.

ma hui-chin, once a country lass, has mastered all the necessary knowledge and skill as a control panel operator at a mine, thanks to the assistance of veteran workers and technicians. she has kept a perfect record over the past nine years.

tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, many workers of national minorities in ningsia have been promoted to leading posts.

two-thirds of the leading comrades on the party committee of the tzuyaopao coal mine are hui workers. hui worker wang chin-lin, now deputy secretary of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the mine, has relied on the miners in building a new pit at a high speed. many workers of minority nationalities who are now holding leading posts like wang chin-lin are making positive contributions to the country's socialist revolution and construction.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Yangtze River Navigation Company Trains Sailors to Steer Ships

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Apr. 25, 1973)

the yangtze river navigation company has trained 300 sailors and workers as captains, chief engineers, helmsmen, and first, second and third mates and technicians in recent years. such posts were held only by foreigners before china's liberation in 1949 when imperialist powers grabbed the right to sail the yangtze, china's inland water artery.

chief engineer chang shih-huan was an oiler before he was sent to the company's "floating navigation school" -- a training ship -- a few years ago. "but for liberation, i would never have become what i am today," he said.

most of the trainees are veteran crew members. they received technical and other training on board while drawing full pay. as the training ship sails from one port to another, the trainees integrate theory with practice and familiarize themselves with the special problems involved in sailing the yangtze.

a total of 85 sailors and workers are studying in the school which has navigation and engineering classes. there are piloting, ship operation and management for the navigation class; and maintenance and overhaul of the main and auxiliary engines, electric engineering, mechanical drawing, heat treatment of steel, and metal processing for the engineering class. the trainees also have political studies and learn marxism-leninism. the whole course lasts one year, and promotion depends on strict theoretical and technical examinations given by a committee of representatives of the company and other concerned departments.

training workers into technical personnel is of key importance to carrying out chairman mao's principle

of whole-heartedly relying on the working class to run socialist enterprises. it is an important measure for training a proletarian technical force. seventyone per cent of the company's officers and technicians on board are former workers or sailors. they are supplemented by graduates of navigation schools set up after liberation in chungking, wuhan, nanking, and other port cities.

the captain, helmsmen, chief engineer and other seven technicians of the yangtze no. 1022 are former workers or sailors. launched in october last year, this modern passenger liner has become a model ship. it has safely completed 24 voyages between wuhan and nanking, each covering 700 kilometres. the crew made necessary preparations for its maiden voyage in less than one month, or two months ahead of plan.

spare-time education is also provided on the job for sailors. captains and chief engineers give lectures. in this way, one ship has trained a captain, a helmsman, and five other officers since 1971.

the 5,800-kilometre yangtze is open to navigation all the year round. since liberation, the workers have blasted many hidden rocks and dredged silted-up sections. electric buoys have been installed along the entire course. total volume of cargo handled in 1972 was 11.9 times that in 1949.

TEA HARVEST

Southern China Busy Picking Tea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

tea-growing areas in southern china are busy picking spring tea. quantity and quality are better than last year's.

china's chief tea-producer, chekiang province, expects its eleventh good tea year. the province's total output last year was ten per cent higher than in 1971.

since last winter, tea-growers in the province have redoubled their effort to manage their 67,000 hectares of tea groves.

up to april 10, the tea-producing areas of fukien province handed in 186 tons of spring tea to the state. output of the well-known "wu-i yen", "ti kuan yin" and others

increased by a big margin. quality of "flowery pekoe", "white-peony" and several other famous white teas has been improved.

the province's spring tea output accounts for about 60 per cent of the year's production. since last winter, tea bushes have grown well owing to warm and rainy weather. tea-growers have been busy tending tea gardens and growing green manure and doing other preparations for a good harvest. tea picking began ten days to half a month earlier than in previous years.

spring picking was faster this year than in earlier years in kwangtung province, south china. last year's good harvest was the biggest in local history. great attention was paid last winter to applying more fertilizer, loosening soil and pruning in the yingteh county which is known for its black tea, and to deep-ploughing and improving the soil on one-third of the tea plantations there. as a result, the tea leaves were better this year and picking started half a month earlier. this county has picked 50 per cent more spring tea than in the same 1972 period, and 80 per cent of the tea is class a.

more than two hundred special tea-picking teams were set up in menghai county of hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou, southwest china's yunnan province. this county is famous for its "pu-erh" tea. picking went much faster this year. by the end of march, more than 50 tons of tea had been picked, a 13 per cent increase over the same period of last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ACROBATIC TROUPE

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China Returns to Peking from Tour of Asian Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as the leader, and li jo and hsia chu-hua as deputy leaders, wound up its friendly performance tour of five asian countries and returned here by air this afternoon.

among those meeting the troupe at the airport were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi.

also present were diplomatic envoys to china of sri lanka, pakistan, afghanistan, burma and nepal and officials of these embassies in peking.

starting from january 30, the wuhan acrobatic troupe visited friendly asian countries sri lanka, pakistan, afghanistan, burma and nepal. the chinese acrobats were warmly received by the leaders and people of these countries, and their performances have helped promote the friendship between the people of china and these countries.

CHINA ANA AR YEMEN

Health Minister of Yemen Arab Republic Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Apr. 24, 1973)

mohammed ghaid al aghabari, minister of health of the yemen arab republic, gave a reception here yesterday to bid farewell to chinese medical personnel who would be leaving for home at the expiry of their term of service here and to welcome those new arrivals.

present at the reception were officials of the health ministry and friends from the medical circles.

chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming attended the reception.

in their speech at the reception, aghabari and chang tsan-ming spoke highly of the profound friendship between the yemeni and chinese people and the good relations of cooperation between the two countries.

aghabari presented gifts to chinese medical personnel who would be leaving for home.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

RGNUC Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Give Grand Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

with the presence of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth gave a grand reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the third anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

among the guests at the reception were:

chinese premier chou en-lai; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier; teng ying-chao, member of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee;

minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and embassy officials;

tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i., and other officials of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking;

lao friend madame mongkhunvilay, wife of general hu on mongkhunvilay, and

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife and embassy officials.

present were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince sisowath methavi; and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun.

the reception took place at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. on the backdrop of the rostrum hung the national flags of china and the democratic republic of viet nam, the flag of the lao patriotic front, the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of the kingdom of cambodia.

the cambodian, vietnamese, lao, korean and chinese comrades-in-arms entered the banquet hall amidst warm applause. the reception began with the playing of the national anthems of china and the democratic republic of viet nam, the song of the lao patriotic front, the official song of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of the kingdom of cambodia.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity, militancy and victory.

prime minister penn nouth, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh, ambassador ngo thuyen and military commission vice-chairman yeh chien-ying spoke at the reception.

in his speech, prime minister penn nouth said: "three years ago, the u.s. imperialists extended their war of aggression all over indochina by attacking the kingdom of cambodia, an independent, sovereign and neutral state and a member of the united nations. samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, initiated the indochinese peoples' summit conference. it has solemnly consecrated and sealed the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos." the cambodian people valued this conference very highly and would always be loyal to it, he declared.

during the past three years, the prime minister added, the implementation of the just principles laid down in the joint statement of this conference played a great part

in the defeat of the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. the cambodian people, the n.u.f.k. and the r.g.n.u.c. warmly hailed the great victory of the brotherly vietnamese people, and warmly hailed the brilliant victory of the brotherly lao people struggling under the leadership of the lao patriotic front.

prime minister penn nouth said: "the recent and triumphant inspection tour in cambodia of samdech norodom sihanouk is not only a remarkable brave deed, but also a great historic event.

"at angkor, cradle of the two thousand year old cambodian civilization and nation and sacred place of the eternal kampuchea, samdech norodom sihanouk directly received from the cambodian people and the heroic main leaders of the national resistance of cambodia, a solemn moving testimony which confirms to the whole world that he was and remains the sole head of state of cambodia and leader of the cambodian national resistance represented by the n.u.f.k. that royal trip to cambodia has brought to the world the indisputable proofs which expose the fallacious slanders carried out by the enemy against our struggle, our n.u.f.k., our r.g.n.u.c., our p.n.l.a.f.k."

prime minister penn nouth stressed: "under the victorious and irresistible onslaughts of the cambodian people and their p.n.l.a.f., and after its defeat on the international arena, the regime of traitors lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, in tam is suffering from rapid decay in every respects: military, political, economical, etc..."

the prime minister strongly condemned the u.s. for intensifying its war of aggression since last january against the cambodian people and the kingdom of cambodia, an independent, sovereign and neutral state and a member of the united nations. he denounced the u.s. which, while increasing their military aid to the dying traitorous regime, had since february been daily sending all its air force in the southeast asia to raid cambodia's densely populated areas indiscriminately destroy villages, temples, historical monuments, cultural relics and natural resources of cambodia. he also censured the new massive invasion of cambodia by the saigon and bangkok troops, under u.s. air cover and backed by the seventh fleet.

prime minister penn nouth stated: "whatever the intensity and the extension of the u.s. bombings are, whatever the cruelty of the saigon and thai troops aggression is, and inspite of the seventh fleet's threat, the cambodian people, under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as chairman, are more determined than ever to fight the aggressors and to inflict them the deserved punishment." "with their own unbreakable unity and with the militant solidarity of the vietnamese and lao

peoples in conformity with the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the cambodian people are determined to carry out the struggle, without compromise nor retreat whatever sacrifices and duration may be, until the complete achievement of the historic five-point proclamation of march 23, 1970 of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, in order to build, in conformity with the political programme of the n.u.f.k., an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia, within its national territorial integrity."

in his speech, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh warmly congratulated on the big victories of the peoples of the three indochinese countries in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, especially the all-round and big victories recently recorded by the cambodian armed forces and people. he warmly acclaimed the historic visit by samdech head of state and princess monique sihanouk to the liberated zone of cambodia.

tran binh said, under the light of the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, "the peoples of the three indochinese countries have strengthened their solidarity, coordinated their struggle and repeatedly gained important victories for the struggle of each respective country, paving the way for a very fine situation on the whole indochinese peninsula. now we may affirm that the past three years were those of solidarity, struggle and victory for the indochinese peoples, at the same time they were those of ignominious setbacks to the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys."

tran binh said: "the south vietnamese people and p.r.g.r.s.v.n. sternly denounce the violations of the (paris) agreement by the u.s. government and the saigon administration and vigorously urge them to strictly respect and seriously implement the agreement they have signed."

he stated: "faithful to their own engagement in the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the south viet nam people and the p.r.g.r.s.v.n. invariably and firmly support the just struggle of the brother cambodian people, fully back the march 23, 1970 five-point proclamation of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk, the representative of the legality, authenticity and continuity of the state of cambodia.

"they resolutely support the intransigent stand of the central committee of the lao patriotic front in its struggle for the adequate implementation of the agreement on laos and for the building of a truly peaceful, independent and neutral laos."

tran binh said, "under the correct leadership of the s.v.n.n.f.l. and the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., the south viet nam people are resolved to observe the sacred will of venerated president ho chi minh, to raise continuously

and highly the banner of peace, independence and national concord, to be always vigilant, to stand in loyal solidarity with the compatriots in the whole country, to fight firmly for the defence of the liberated areas, of the life and property of the people. we are convinced that, with the unlimited help of 20 millions of the north viet nam kith and kin compatriots, with the powerful and devoted backing of the brother cambodian and lao peoples and that of the world peoples, the south vietnamese people will surely foil any black plots and acts of the reactionary and fascist forces so that the paris agreement will be entirely implemented, so that we may perpetuate peace, fulfil triumphantly the cause of national and democratic revolution in south viet nam and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the country.

in his speech, ambassador ngo thuyen said: "under the light of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the peoples of our three countries have continuously achieved brilliant exploits."

he pointed out that the cambodian army and people, closely united in the n.u.f.k. and around the r.g.n.u.c., had scored glorious victories on all battlefields.

he said: "an event of great significance is the brilliant and all-round success of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk's historic visit to the liberated areas of cambodia, which has further strengthened the unity in the national united front of kampuchea and smashed the cheating propaganda of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, and is propelling the cause of national liberation of the heroic cambodian people to complete victory.

"closely united around the neo lao haksat, the laotian army and people fought valiantly, stepped up their struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and achieved very great victories, thus bringing about the signing of the agreement on restoring peace and realizing national concord in laos, creating conditions for the laotian people to consolidate the revolutionary achievements already won and to proceed towards the building of a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, united and prosperous laos.

"the vietnamese people, closely united in the viet nam fatherland front and the national front for liberation of south viet nam, and around the government of the d.r.v.n. and the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n., have compelled the u.s. government to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, and to withdraw all u.s. troops and those of the foreign allies to the u.s. from south viet nam. the paris agreement and the act of the international conference on viet nam have solemnly acknowledged before the world the glorious achievements of more than ten years of fighting against the u.s. aggressors and winning continuous victories over them, and have acknowledged the national fundamental rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south vietnamese people."

in exposing u.s. and the saigon administration's violations of important provisions of the paris agreement, ambassador ngo thuyen said: "the u.s. aggressors must remember: no brutal force, no perfidious schemes, no insolent threat could make the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples deviate from the objectives of their struggle.

"the people in both zones of viet nam, shoulder to shoulder, are determined to keep up their struggle so that the paris agreement on viet nam be respected and strictly implememted in order to maintain and consolidate peace, to achieve independence and democracy in the south, to proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the country, thus contributing to safeguarding peace in south east asia and all over the world."

he said: "true to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the vietnamese people are resolved to strengthen their solidarity with the cambodian and laotian pecples in the struggle to achieve completely their national fundamental rights."

in his speech, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying said: "today, we are very glad to have the honour to attend the reception given by samdech penn nouth in celebration of the third anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. in particular, the great success achieved by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme sihanouk in their recent triumphant inspection of the liberated zone of cambodia has given added significance to our joyous celebration of this brilliant festival here together with our comrades-in-arms of the three indochinese countries."

he pointed out: "the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, convened on the initiative of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, was a conference of unity, militancy and victory. it united the three indochinese peoples still more closely in a shoulder-to-shoulder fight and played a tremendous role in winning victories for the three indochinese peoples' wars against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

"over the past three years, the cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples, holding high the fighting banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, supporting and assisting each other and acting in close coordination, have fought valiantly and continuously won brilliant victories." the practice of the struggle over the past three years, he said, "proves that the three indochinese peoples, fighting in unity for the independence and freedom of their respective fatherlands, are invincible."

yeh chien-ying went on: "at present, the three indochinese peoples are still faced with arduous fighting tasks.

although the paris agreement on viet nam and vientiane agreement on laos have been initially implemented, the course of their implementation has been beset with continual obstruction by the united states and the saigon authorities. the saigon authorities have ceaselessly launched nibbling campaigns on areas under the control of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. recently the united states has announced the suspension of mine-sweeping in the waters of north viet nam and dispatched its aircraft for reconnaissance in the air space of the democratic republic of viet nam. meanwhile, u.s. aircraft has carried out bombing raids against the liberated areas of laos. in particular, the united states is still stepping up its armed intervention in cambodia. large numbers of u.s. aircraft, including b-52's, have been bombing cambodia at will, and the saigon authorities have dispatched their bogus troops to intrude into cambodian territory. all this cannot but be condemned and opposed by the indochinese peoples and the people of the whole world. we demand that the united states and the saigon authorities respect the paris agreement on viet nam and the vientiane agreement on laos and stop all acts that violate these agreements and all armed intervention in cambodia and laos. the destiny of indochina must only be decided by the indochinese peoples. we are convinced that the three indochinese peoples, waging a united struggle, will surely surmount all difficulties and obstacles and realize their respective sacred national aspirations."

concluding, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying declared: "in the struggles ahead, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the just struggles of the three indochinese peoples till complete victory is won."

during the reception, the orchestra played songs composed by samdech sihanouk including "thanks, the ho chi minh trail", "oh exclamation china, my beloved second motherland exclamation", "song of militant friendship between cambodia and viet nam", "ode to the lao people" and "song of cambodia-korea friendship", as well as chinese, vietnamese and lao tunes.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the reception.

also present were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of government departments, various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and garrison, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, fang yi, li chiang, hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin and feng yung-shun, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, as well as a representative of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune.

CHINA AND CANADA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Canadian Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met and had a warm and friendly conversation with the members of the canadian medical delegation led by dr. g. gingras, president of the canadian medical association, and dr. m.j. leclair, vice-minister of national health and welfare.

present on the occasion were hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of chinese departments concerned as well as representatives of chinese medical circles including huang chia-ssu, lin chiao-chih, fu yi-cheng and chao ping-nan.

also present were counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking m.d. copithorne and his wife.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Scientists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted three danish scientists and their wives.

they are well-known nuclear physicist aage bohr, professor of niels bohr institute, dr. sven bjornholm, chief of radiochemical division of niels bohr institute, and ole maloe, professor of copenhagen university institute of microbiology.

the host and guests had friendly conversations.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations and scientists chien san-chiang, wang li-fen, pan chun, chao chung-yao, li yi, ho tse-hui and fang hsin-fang.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan was also present.

the danish scientists arrived here yesterday at the / invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES

Military Attaches of Foreign Embassies in Peking Tour North and South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

military attaches and deputy military attaches of foreign embassies in peking and their wives returned here today after a one-week tour of shihchiachuang in north china and kueilin in south china as guests of the chinese ministry of national defence.

they visited the bethune international peace hospital, an air force unit, factories and people's communes and scenic spots. they were given a warm welcome and reception by leading members of army units and revolutionary committees and people of the localities.

they were accompanied on the trip by chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Prime Minister Attends Reception Given by Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Apr. 25, 1973)

prime minister and mrs. forbes burnham attended an accrediting reception given here this evening by china's first ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan.

also present were minister of foreign affairs shridath ramphal, minister of mines and forests hubert jack, minister of economic development kenneth king and high-ranking officers of the guyana defence force.

speaker of parliament sase narain was also present.

at the reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, guests and hosts drank toasts to the further development of friendship and cooperation between guyana and china.

the visiting government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by vice-foreign minister kim un hwan, antigua's minister of housing sydney prince and diplomatic envoys of various countries in guyana also attended the reception.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Trade Mission Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

the ghanaian trade mission led by b.k. otoo, principal secretary of the ministry of trade, industries and tourism, was honoured at a banquet last night given by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan.

ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei and embassy officials were among the guests.

the ghanaian trade mission arrived in peking by air monday afternoon after visiting china's 1973 spring export commodities fair at kwangchow and touring the south china city.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Ghanaian Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the ghanaian trade mission led by b.k. otoo, principal secretary of the ministry of trade and tourism.

ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei and minister-counsellor g.h. arthur of the ghanaian embassy were present.

vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and leading members of the departments concerned hsueh na, chang hsing-chiao and shih hsin-pin were also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Medical Personnel Arrives in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Apr. 24, 1973)

a group of chinese medical personnel to work in guinea flew in here yesterday.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese personnel were doctor ehoulet nda, representative of the guinean minister of health and inspector general of sanitary services of the ministry of health; doctor sanoussi kanfori, director, and camara baba, attache, of the office of the ministry of health; and representatives of the guinean medical circles.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua was also present.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Three Years of Solidarity, Fighting and Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "three years of solidarity, fighting and victory". the editorial reads in full:

today is the third anniversary of the indochinese peoples' summit conference. in the excellent situation of the splendid victories won by the three indochinese peoples in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the chinese people extend with boundless joy the warmest congratulations to the fraternal people of the three countries in indochina.

the indochinese peoples' summit conference of great historic significance was a conference of solidarity, fighting and victory of the three indochinese peoples. this conference was held under the circumstances when the traitorous lon not clique launched the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia and the united states expanded the war of aggression in indochina. the leaders of the four parties of the three indochinese countries participating in the conference exchanged views on the situation in indochina then and the tasks of common struggle facing the people of the three countries. they reached a complete consensus of views and issued a joint declaration. the

conference held high the vivid banner of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and called on the three indochinese peoples to strengthen unity, fight staunchly, defeat the enemy and defend the sacred national rights so as to make indochina a zone of independence and peace which really accords with the aspirations of the people of the three countries and with the interest of southeast asian and world peace. the conference demonstrated the common resolve of the three indochinese peoples to unite against imperialism, played a vigorous role in bringing about the victorious development in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese, lao and cambodian people, and made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle carried out by the people of all countries in the world.

inspired by the banner of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the vietnamese, lao and cambodian people, have in the past three years, through supporting each other and fighting in unity, smashed all the military and political schemes of the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, and won one great victory after another. on the viet nam question, the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" was finally signed, forcing the united states to terminate the war of aggression against viet nam and the troops of the u.s. and its allies to withdraw completely from south viet nam. on the lao issue, the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos" has also been signed. the signing of the two agreements has provided conditions for the vietnamese and lao people to settle their own problems themselves without foreign interference. in cambodia, the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has developed victoriously, the people's national liberation armed forces have grown stronger and stronger in the course of fighting, the liberated zone has expanded and consolidated steadily and the prestige of the royal government of the national union of cambodia has risen daily at home and abroad. but the traitorous lon nol clique which launched the reactionary coup d'etat has picked up a stone only to drop it on its own feet and is boxed up in phnompenh surrounded on all sides. cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's successful inspection tour of the cambodian liberated zone not long ago has vigorously inspired the militant will of the cambodian people to resist u.s. aggression and save their country and speeded up the total collapse of the traitorous lon nol clique.

the victorious struggle of the indochinese peoples in the past three years has fully borne out that the struggle of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian people is an entirely just struggle and their unity is unbreakable. their national aspirations to strive for the realization of peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity can be hindered by no force. the indochina question can only be solved

by the three indochinese peoples themselves without foreign interference. any foreign interference in indochina will certainly fail.

the three indochinese peoples are now continuing their effort for the complete attainment of their noble objectives. although the paris agreement and the vientiane agreement were signed two or three months ago, but the ceasefire in viet nam and laos has remained unstable and many important provisions of the two agreements have not been fully implemented all because of the acts of the u.s. government and saigon authorities. in cambodia, the u.s. has still not stopped its support to the traitorous lon nol clique and its bombing raids or the cambodian liberated zone and saigon puppet troops have even invaded cambodian territory once again. facts have shown that the people of the three countries in indochina have to wage a serious struggle still in order to safeguard peace in viet nam and laos, to strictly implement and thoroughly carry out the paris agreement and the vientiane agreement, and to materialize completely independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity in viet nam, laos and cambodia.

the chinese people and the three indochinese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the chinese people have always fully sympathized with and given wholehearted support to the just struggle of the three indochinese peoples whose splendid victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are also a tremendous inspiration and support to the chinese people. we firmly demand that the u.s. government and saigon authorities stop all their acts in violation of the paris agreement and the vientiane agreement and that the u.s. government stop bombing and all its military interference in cambodia. we resolutely maintain that the three indochinese peoples should solve their own problems themselves without any foreign interference. we are deeply convinced that through strengthening unity, supporting each other and persisting in struggle, the three indochinese peoples will certainly be able to realize their sacred national aspirations.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, His Party Call on Japanese Personages

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 25, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader of the visiting china-japan friendship association, and his party called on and met with japanese personages of various circles here on april 23 and 24.

on april 23, liao cheng-chih and deputy leaders of the delegation chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua were invited to breakfast by zentaro kosaka, director general of the economic planning agency of the japanese government. zentaro kosaka led a delegation to peking last september to make preparations for prime minister tanaka's china tour. at the breakfast, kosaka recalled and thanked for the hospitality accorded him during his visit to peking.

also present at the breakfast were masumi esaki, japanese home affairs minister, torasaburo shintani, transport minister, and noboru takeshita and toshio kimura, diet members of the japanese ruling party, who visited china with kosaka.

on the evening of that day, liao cheng-chih and jung yi-jen, a member of the delegation, attended a banquet given in their welcome by the mitsubishi zaibatsu group.

liao cheng-chih, chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua and jung yi-jen were present at a banquet held by the furukawa zaibatsu group yesterday evening.

some of the delegation members took breakfast together with kaheita okazaki, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office, yesterday. they had a cordial talk.

sunao sonoda, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party, called on liao cheng-chih and sun ping-hua yesterday.

liao cheng-chih was also invited to a reception held by graduates of the japanese waseda university yesterday. tomisaburo hashimoto, secretary general of the japanese ruling party, was also present.

all the members of the delegation left here for nagoya this morning.

Japanese Hokusai Painting Exhibition in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 25, 1973)

the japanese hokusai painting exhibition was on display from april 14 to 23 in the shanghai art gallery. it was warmly received by the shanghai viewers.

the opening ceremony was attended by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chang chen-ya, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned as well as people from the shanghai art circles.

junzo onoki, managing director, and akinobu kojima, member of the editing department, of the nippon keizai shimbun, had come specially to attend the opening ceremony.

more than 22,000 people had visited the exhibition. among them were workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, government cadres, teachers and students as well as art and cultural workers.

the chinese visitors said they were very delighted to see the exhibition of the well-kept art works of hokusai, which once again showed the friendly feelings of the japanese people for the chinese people.

Japanese High School Volleyball Delegation Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

the chinese volleyball federation gave a reception here this evening to welcome the japanese high school boys' and girls' volleyball delegation.

kiyoharu yato, leader of the delegation and vice-president of the japan volleyball association, masateru hisano, advisor to the delegation leader, seihachiro mataki, deputy leader of the delegation, toshizo hasegawa, secretary-general, and all members of the delegation attended.

among those present were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation; hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation, as well as junior chinese volleyball players.

hsia lang and kiyoharu yato spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they hailed the daily growth of the friendship between the people and youth of china and japan.

the young sportsmen of the two countries presented theatrical items at the reception, drawing rounds of warm applause.

the japanese guests arrived in peking last night.

Members of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association Meet More Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 25, 1973)

members of the delegation of the visiting china-japan friendship association continued to meet japanese friends in various circles here on april 23 and 24.

deputy leaders of the delegation li su-wen and chao cheng-hung and members of the delegation wang chung-lun, cheng feng-jung and chi lieh-yun last evening attended a dinner party given by the japan table tennis association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation with vice-presidents of the association rizo kawakami and hisao kido, japanese table tennis players ichiro ogimura and koji kimura and other japanese friends.

deputy leader of the chinese delegation chang hsiang-shan yesterday afternoon met japanese friends who had previously worked in china and their families. he told them the excellent situation in china's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction. the japanese friends were glad to learn this and said that they always cherished the memory of china.

deputy leader of the delegation ma chun-ku and member of the delegation han hsi-ya yesterday called on akira iwai, representative member of the liaison council of national movement for japan-china friendship and trade union movement leader, and other japanese friends. the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation.

deputy leader of the delegation chang hsiang-shan and professor chou yi-liang yesterday called on tokumatsu sakamoto, director general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, kunisuke iioka, secretary general of the japan journalists' league, and other old japanese friends. they had a cordial talk on the strengthening of solidarity and friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

deputy leader of the delegation chou li-chin and woman members of the delegation hsing yen-tzu and hsu kuang yesterday had a meeting with shinko kobayashi and other leaders of the women's organization of the national federation of agricultural mutual aid societies employees' unions.

youth organizers in the chinese delegation chu liang and yang chen-ya met respectively responsible members of japanese youth organizations on april 23 and 24.

deputy leader of the delegation li su-wen and members of the delegation hsieh ping-hsin and hsu kuang visited residents of a street in adachi ward, tokyo, on the morning of april 23. many japanese housewives and children gathered around the chinese guests and greeted them as if they were old friends. a 70-year-old woman named ogata invited the chinese guests to her home. the seven-member family and the chinese visitors sat on the tatami and chatted. holding in her arms the one year old great grandson of the host, li su-wen said: "not only we women of our two countries should be friends, we must educate our sons and grandsons to be friends in the generations to come."

li su-wen and the other chinese visitors also called on worker shinomiya's home. shinomiya's mother said to the chinese guests: "i am an ordinary housewife, i want to be a friend of the chinese people too exclamation"

hsieh ping-hsin who visited resident komatsuda's home has tasted the home-made turnip pickle presented her by the host. she said with great pleasure that the turnip pickle tasted just like what people made in fukien, her home province. this also shows the long history of friendly contact between the two countries, she added.

China-Japan Friendship Delegation Visits Nagoya

(NCNA-English Nagoya, Apr. 25, 1973)

the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, which arrived here this morning, attended a welcome party given by japanese friendly personages in aichi prefecture this evening. members of the delegation had a pleasant get-together and conversation with over 500 old and new friends in the prefecture.

the opening of the cocktail party was announced by akie asano, vice-chairman of aichi prefectural headquarters of japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

addressing the party, motoo tsuchikawa, chairman of the aichi prefectural committee to welcome the chinese delegation, said: "in the spirit of the joint statement of the japanese and chinese governments, we together with the people of all walks of life in aichi prefecture will work for the development of the friendly relations between the two countries."

governor of aichi prefecture mikine kuwahara said at the party: "we wish that everlasting, peaceful relations between japan and china will be established on the principles of the japan-china joint statement."

speaking at the party, liao cheng-chih thanked the japanese friends in aichi prefecture and nagoya city for their cordial reception.

he said: "the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china and the development of good-neighbour and friendly relations between the two countries are after all the result of the common effort of the people of the two countries over a long period. the people of aichi prefecture and nagoya city and japanese friends of various circles in central japan have made outstanding contributions to japan-china friendship. we chinese people will not forget this."

he continued: "the people of our two countries must be and will be friends from generation to generation."

atsushi goto, president of the aichi institute of technology, toasted to the development of japan-china friendship.

prior to the cocktail party, liao cheng-chih, leader, and chu tu-nan, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the visiting chinese delegation, accompanied by kinkazu saionji, called on mikine kuwahara, governor of aichi prefecture, at his office. they had a friendly talk.

deputy leaders of the delegation chao cheng-hung and sun ping-hua called on the family of the late mr. koji goto, former president of the japan table tennis association and an old friend of the chinese people.

deputy leader of the delegation ma chun-ku and members of the delegation wang chung-lun, ni hai-pao and han hsi-ya called on mikio iijima, chairman of the aichi prefectural council of trade unions, and had a discussion with some trade union representatives and young workers.

on its arrival in nagoya from tokyo this morning, the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the railway station by japanese friends of various circles,

korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents. saburo hirano, governor of gifu prefecture, and his wife came to nagoya /station specially to welcome the delegation.

Honorary Title Conferred Posthumously on Chen Yi by Japanese Chess Association

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 25, 1973)

the japanese chess association has decided to confer posthumously the honorary title of eighth-grade weichi player on the late chinese vice-premier chen yi.

the decision was announced by jiro arimitsu, director general of the japanese chess association, at a reception given here yesterday by the association in honour of members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association. september 29, 1972 -- the date of the publication of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments -- was chosen as the date of issuance of the certificate for the honorary title conferred on chen yi to mark the normalization of relations between china and japan.

chen tsu-teh, member of the delegation and weichi chess player, received the certificate at the reception.

more than 100 people were present at the reception, including ryuji sakakibara, deputy director general of the japanese chess association, and seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Kobe Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the economic circles delegation from kobe, japan, with masashi isano as its leader, tsuneo ichikawa as its deputy leader and takao watari as its adviser.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations, including liu hsi-wen, hsiao fang-chou and wu shu-tung.

Pai Hsiang-kuo, Liu Hsi-wen Meet Japanese Kobe Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this morning met and had a friendly talk with all members of the economic circles delegation from kobe, japan, with masashi isano as its leader, tsuneo ichikawa as its deputy leader and takao watari as its adviser.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsiao fang-chou, wu shu-tung and chou chi participated in the meeting.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on monday at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Japanese Dry Field Crops Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

a three-member japanese dry field crops technical exchange delegation led by dr. keiji urano wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation was sent by the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association and arrived in peking on april 15 at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. the delegation members had discussions with chinese agronomists in peking and visited tachai and tsinan. acting president hao chung-shih and vice-president chin shan-pao of the chinese society of agronomy met and had friendly conversations with dr. keiji urano and members of the delegation on separate occasions.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Sends Message to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez, when leaving china, sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"at the end of my state visit to the people's republic of china, i am very glad to express to your excellency my profound gratitude for the hospitality and cordial reception accorded us by the people and government of your country. the days we spent in the people's republic of china have left an indelible impression on all of us. i and my wife wish your excellency and madame tung happiness and the great china continuing prosperity."

Mexican President Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez sent a message to premier chou en-lai upon his departure from china. the message follows:

"at the end of my state visit to the people's republic of china, i am particularly happy to tell your excellency that every day we spent in your country has left us an extremely happy impression. i would like to express my profound thanks to the chinese people and government for their infinite attention and generous hospitality given us. i and my wife wish your excellency and madame chou happiness and continuing progress to the noble chinese people."

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Minister Receives Director of Chinese Pavilion

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

abdelkader benslimane, moroccan minister of commerce, industry, mines and maritime, received on april 23 shang hsiu-yi, director of the chinese pavilion at the 25th casablanca international fair, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from rabat.

chinese ambassador to morocco chang wei-lieh was present on the occasion.

on april 20, mustapha belarbi alaoui, mayor of casablanca and president of the 25th casablanca international fair, received director shang hsiu-yi, who went there for the 25th casablanca international fair scheduled to open tomorrow.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Memorial Service for Chinese Technician Held in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Apr. 26, 1973)

a memorial service for comrade li tsai-chen, a chinese technician working in nepal, was held here on april 21.

comrade li tsai-chen was injured at work at the pantan transforming station in kathmandu on april 16. he died unfortunately on april 19, failing to respond to intensive treatment.

a portrait of comrade li tsai-chen was hung on the rostrum above the urn containing ashes of his remains.

wreaths, garlands and bouquets were sent by the nepal electricity department and the nepal electricity corporation and some nepalese friends, as well as by the chinese ministries of foreign affairs, economic relations with foreign countries, and water conservancy and power.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih made a memorial speech at the service. he called on the chinese personnel working in nepal to turn sorrow into strength, carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism and make new contributions to the promotion of friendship and cooperation between china and nepal.

h.m. shrestha, deputy chief engineer of the nepal electricity department, p.p. shah, executive chairman and general manager of the nepal electricity corporation, and s.n. pradhan who is in charge of the sunkoshi hydraulic power station project, also spoke at the memorial service.

nepalese prime minister bista, minister of health, water and power prayag raj singh suwal, assistant minister of health mrs. kamal shah and other nepalese government officials and friends had gone to see comrade li tsai-chen at the hospital after he was injured. upon his death, prime minister bista and minister suwal expressed to ambassador tsao chih their deep sorrow and asked the chinese ambassador to convey their regards and concern to li's family.

nepalese minister suwal, assistant minister mrs. kamal shah, secretary of water and power k.r. rajbhandary and other nepalese officials and friends, as well as chinese ambassador tsao chih, officials of the chinese embassy, representatives of the chinese technicians and overseas chinese in nepal had gone to pay their last respects to li tsai-chen at the hospital.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of the federal republic of nigeria, and his party arrived here by air tonight on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the national flags of nigeria and china flew at peking airport. among the airport greeters were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned hsiang chien, wang chih-fan, ho kung-kai, chao yuan and chu chuan-hsien. officials of the nigerian embassy in peking were present.

t.a. mgbokwere, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy in peking, accompanied dr. arikpo here from kwangchow.

on his way to peking, commissioner arikpo stopped over at kwangchow and shanghai and was greeted respectively by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying and Okoi Arikpo Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and nigerian commissioner for external affairs dr. okoi arikpo held talks here this morning in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the nigerian side were t.a. mgbokwere, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy in peking, and o.o. fafoaora and musa musawa, members of the commissioner's party and officials of the foreign ministry.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry chao yuan, chu hsien-sung, ma chieh-hsien and hsu erh-wei.

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, Apr. 24, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic team with wu hung-hsin as leader and ma hsiao-yuan as deputy leader arrived here by air from libya via cairo this afternoon on a friendly visit to nigeria at the invitation of the national sports council of nigeria.

they were met at the airport by acting secretary general o.o. oyo, and senior organising secretary d.o. enajekpo, of the national sports council of nigeria; and a.a. efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association.

counsellor yang kuang-jen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were present.

on behalf of the national sports council of nigeria, oyo extended warm welcome to the chinese team. in reply, wu hung-hsin said that the chinese gymnasts felt very happy to have the opportunity to visit this friendly west african country and wished that this visit would promote the friendship between the two countries and enable the chinese sportsmen to learn from the nigerian friends.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" of Korea Leaves Kwangchow for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 26, 1973)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", wound up a friendly visit to kwangtung province, south china, and left here for hangchow by air today in the company of wang yi, a leading member of the "people's daily".

the delegation arrived here on april 21. while in kwangchow, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by comrade mao tsetung in 1926, the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising, the kwangchow paper mill and china's 1973 spring export commodities fair.

wang shou-tao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. in their speeches at the banquet comrades wang shou-tao and chong jun gi expressed the hope that the militant friendship sealed in blood between the two parties and two peoples of china and korea would continue to be strengthened and developed.

upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was greeted and seen off by wang shou-tao, teng hsiu-fang, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee, ting hsi-liang, deputy head of the propaganda department of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the "south china daily", as well as leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Keng Piao, Huang Chen and Han Nien-lung Meet Minister Xuan Thuy

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, huang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this evening met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and staff members shen chien, hsiao huang, liang feng, mao pao-chung, hung tso-chun, weng chin-chung and yao shih-ken.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

mihai suder, minister-secretary of state at the ministry of forestry and building materials of romania, and three others arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by sha feng, minister, and liang chang-wu, vice-minister, of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

sha feng gave a banquet in honour of mihai suder and other romanian comrades in the evening.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Meets Trade Delegation from Somali

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the trade delegation from the somali democratic republic headed by mohamed warsama ali, minister of foreign trade.

present on the occasion were a.m. darman, ambassador of somali to china, and cheng fei, a departmental director, and hsu li-chin, a deputy departmental director, under the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of light industry chen wei-chi gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the visiting sudanese delegation of ministry of industry and mining led by mohamed yousif sanhoury, deputy under-secretary of the ministry of planning.

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin was present.

attending were leading members of departments concerned of the ministry of light industry, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. toasts were drunk to the continuous development of the friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

the sudanese delegation arrived in peking yesterday and was welcomed at the airport by chen wei-chi and others. the sudanese ambassador was also present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

tanzanian ambassador to china and madame r.s. wambura gave a reception and film show here this afternoon to celebrate the 9th anniversary of the union day of the united republic of tanzania.

attending were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned ho ying, kuo lu, li ke, wang yi-chih, yen chun, chiao pei-hsin, ting hsi-lin, yao hsiao-cheng, chang cheng-teh, wang lei and wang hao.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, also attended.

a documentary film about tanzania's achievements in production and construction was shown.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to ECAFE Session Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 25, 1973)

the 14-member chinese delegation, including representative an chih-yuan and deputy representatives chi lung and liu chi-tsai, to the 29th ecafe session left here for home this morning after attending the session.

present at the airport to see the chinese delegation off were chen chu, ambassador, and yeh ching-hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, chao tzu-jui, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

CHINA AND US

American Professor Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

american professor of law stanley lubman, mrs. lubman and their son and daughter left here by air today to tour shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the lubmans came to peking on april 19, and have since visited a people's commune, peking university and scenic spots and historical sites. they also had discussions with chinese lawyers.

American Mathematicians Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association, here this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of visiting american mathematicians professor d.c. spencer of princeton university, professor w. browder of princeton university, and his wife, and professor f.p. peterson of massachusetts institute of technology, and his wife.

they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and scientists tien fang-tseng, chu yung-hsing, tuan hsueh-fu, teng shu-hui, wu wen-chun and chang su-cheng.

while in peking, the american mathematicians gave lectures and had discussions with chinese mathematicians. they also visited universities, a rural people's commune, factories and the exhibition of unearthed cultural relics, and toured places of historical interest.

the american guests arrived in peking on april 21 and 22 respectively on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the institute of mathematics of the chinese academy of sciences. they will visit southern chinese cities.

American CBS Chairman Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

tai cheng-yuan, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, tonight hosted a dinner for three american guests including william s. paley, chairman of columbia broadcasting system, inc. and mrs. paley.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chin chao and jen chi-sheng.

the american guests arrived in peking yesterday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Vice Minister of Foreign Economy Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1973)

gerhard nitzschke, vice-minister of foreign economy of the german democratic republic, and his party arrived here by air today to visit china's export commodities fair at kwangchow on the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and others.

g.d.r. ambassador to china gustav hertzfeldt was present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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WORKER CADRES

Give Full Play to the Positive Role of New Worker Cadres

- This is done by Party committees at various levels of the Kwangtung Hungkung Mining Affairs Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1973)

The Party committees at various levels of the Kwangtung Provincial Hungkung Mining Affairs Bureau have adopted effective measures for serious training and teaching of new cadres selected and promoted from among the workers to give play to their positive role in revolution and production.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Hungkung Mining Affairs Bureau has selected and promoted from among the workers a number of new cadres in line with the needs of the development of revolution and production and the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Now, of the leadership members at the bureau, mine and team levels of the bureau, new cadres account for 51 percent. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study, and master Marxism," Party committees at various levels of the Mining Affairs Bureau have in the past two years successively held a reading class for 30 groups of new cadres organized for studying works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao. They are helped to grasp better the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method and apply them as a guide to revolutionary practice.

After acting as secretary of the Party branch of the No. 5 coal mining team last year, coal mining worker Chiang Ch'i-pin had his heart set on doing a good job. But due to failure to handle properly the relations between revolution and production, work results were not quite substantial. The reading class held by him in the bureau studied Chairman Mao's relevant writings on the relations between politics and the economy. It was realized that the relations between revolution and production represented a dialectical unity and that the

idea of either separating the two or setting one in opposition to the other was wrong. Later, in his work, he made a point of correctly handling the relations between revolution and production and insisted on putting revolution in command of production. Since the second half of last year, Chiang Ch'i-pin along with the other leading members of the Party branch has closely associated the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style with the team's various tasks and led the masses in linking reality with the penetrating criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. This has considerably aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. Crude coal output in the second half of the year was more than two times that in the first half. The annual crude coal output assignment was overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

In training and educating new cadres, the Party committees at various levels of Hungkung Mining Affairs Bureau adopt the method of integration between the new and the old in arousing the old and new cadres to help and learn from each other. With the old cadres' help, many new cadres are able to raise their ideological consciousness and their work ability.

Chang Ming-piao, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the No. 5 mine, was a young new cadre. He was full of work enthusiasm and full of life but he lacked experience in proper and firm execution of the Party's policy. The masses made some complaints on that score. After ascertaining the facts, the mine Party committee secretary fervently helped Chang Ming-piao sum up experiences and lessons and encouraged him to continue to show boldness in work performance. After this, Chang Ming-piao assiduously studied the Party's guidelines and policies and continuously raised the level of his mastery of policy. He scored relatively satisfactory achievements in his work. At this time, the said Party committee secretary again helped him pay attention to guarding against arrogance and self-complacency. He was made to maintain the style of being modest and humble in the face of achievements.

Thanks to the training and education of Party committees at various levels, the new cadres of Hungkung Mining Affairs Bureau grow very rapidly. Many people have displayed vim and vigor in the three major revolutionary movements and played a positive role in them.

Wen Fu-ming, member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the No. 3 mine and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, is an old mine worker. After stepping into a leadership post, he constantly goes deeply into practice and insists on doing labor and humbly learning from the old cadres and from the masses. In a relatively quick way, he has raised his ability to lead production. Along with other cadres, workers and technical personnel, he made overall investigations and studies and adopted effective work measures. After over two years' time, a great potential threat to production in this coal mine is removed. He is praised by the masses as a worthy and down-to-earth good cadre.

After being promoted to take up leadership duties at the bureau level, Yang Shu-wei, a battery-charging worker of the No. 4 mine, showed very rapid progress with the help of the bureau Party committee. (Based on an NCNA dispatch)

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Party Committee of Tientsin Municipal No. 3 Woolen Textile Factory Leads New Worker Cadres To Develop New Skills in Practice

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1973)

After its inauguration, the new Party committee of Tientsin Municipal No. 3 Woolen Textile Factory, acting in conformity with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, has energetically and prudently selected and promoted a number of new cadres from among workers to reinforce various leadership posts. At present, of the leadership cadres at and above the workshop and section levels of the whole factory, new cadres account for 33 percent. In the past few years, 14 new cadres joined the Chinese Communist Party.

After these new cadres were promoted to leadership posts, the factory Party committee adopted such methods as holding reading classes, calling report meetings and giving training for separate groups by rotation over different periods to help them read and study seriously and raise their theoretical level and their consciousness of line struggle continuously. Some new worker cadres had a relatively low cultural level and encountered certain difficulties in study. Making use of their own personal understanding, the old cadres of the factory Party committee made clear to these new cadres the great significance of serious reading and study and helped them solve knotty problems encountered in study. Many new cadres were able to raise their consciousness in reading and study.

Su P'ei-wen, a member of the standing committee of the factory revolutionary committee and deputy head of the mechanical power section, was originally a dyeing worker. After being promoted to the leadership post, he combined the study of culture with the study of theory. In more than a year he went through the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice," and other works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. His consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was raised.

While paying proper attention to the study effort of new cadres, the Party committee of Tientsin No. 3 Woolen Textile Factory let the new cadres join the old ones in the three major revolutionary movements to receive tempering and learn gradually how to handle leadership work.

After perfection-guaranteed (保全) worker Chi Feng-ch'ih was elected a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the factory and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee. He was assigned the job of leading the production effort of the whole factory. At first, for lack of experience, he was not bold enough in his work. The factory Party committee secretary took the initiative to work together with him and gave him concrete help. After being helped for a certain period, Chi Feng-ch'ih got acquainted with leadership work very rapidly.

* * *

Help New Worker Cadres Raise Consciousness of Line Struggle

- Various measures adopted by the Party committee of Penhsi Coal Mine, Liaoning

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1973)

The Party committee of the Penhsi Coal Mine has adopted various measures to help the new cadres promoted from among workers to raise their consciousness of the line and their work ability. They are able to train and grow in the three major revolutionary movements.

After the new Party committee of Penhsi Coal Mine was established, a number of new cadres were selected from among workers. Leadership was strengthened at the mine, extraction area and workshop levels.

After these new cadres take up leadership work, the Party committee of the mines pay unusual attention to their training. It pays particular attention to helping new cadres at various levels to link reality with serious reading and study.

Lü Kang, head of the No. 1 coal extracting team of the No. 1 district, was an old worker who joined the mine shortly after liberation. He was quite skillful in coal extracting and digging. To help him raise his consciousness of the line and his leadership ability, the chief leading members of the Party committee staying at a selected point with the first team joined him in studying Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Does Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other works and in going down the shift to observe and analyze the rock structure and the law governing the change of the support boards. He was helped to overcome the tendency toward an approach based solely on past experience and to arouse the masses to create a new management method in line with new geological conditions. This allowed new expansion of production. In this process, Lü Kang learned the mass-line work method and deeply realized the great significance of strengthening study to raise the theoretical level and ceaselessly making thinking fit in with new conditions. Thereafter, he made every effort to overcome a low cultural level and other difficulties and assiduously tackled works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. Now he has gone through certain chapters of the "Communist Manifesto" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and thoroughly read over Chairman Mao's five philosophical works. After assiduous study and with the help of old cadres, he further raised his consciousness of the line and his leadership ability. A very favorable situation prevailed in the whole team.

Of the ten leading members of the transportation district, eight are worker cadres with a relatively low cultural level. The Party committee has appointed a special person to tutor them in the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. They are enabled to raise continuously their theoretical level and do various tasks better and better.

The Party committee of Penhsi Mine perseveres in putting new worker cadres on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements and letting them develop new skills in practice. Meanwhile, concrete help was rendered them in their work. The Party committee also sent some experienced old cadres to help new worker cadres solve key problems in revolution and production.

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OBITUARY NOTICE

Mr. Mei Ju-ao Passes Away

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, April 28, 1973) Mr. Mei Ju-ao (梅汝璈), a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a member of the Specialist Committee of the Foreign Ministry died of illness in Peking at the age of 69 on April 23, 1973.

A memorial service was held at the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery on April 28.

* * *

EQUAL PAY

A Lively Education in Policy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 28, 1973)

By April, a busy scene in spring cultivation has appeared in the countryside of Hopei. In the fields of Szuchiachuang production brigade of Niuts'un commune in Ting hsien, women commune members, like their male counterparts, are actively contributing their efforts toward reaping a new bumper harvest in farming this year. Some are engaged in pulling carts and bringing manure to the fields, and some are engaged in looking after the ditches leading water for the irrigation of the wheat fields. In the courtyards, women commune members are carefully selecting fine seeds and making preparations for the fast approaching spring sowing. The comrades of the Party branch of the production brigade said, "Since the earnest application of equal pay for equal work between men and women, the women commune members of our production brigade have shown great interest in the collective economy of the people's commune. All those who are able to work are working, and their enthusiasm for collective productive labor is very high."

The application of equal pay for equal work between men and women in Szuchiachuang production brigade has been through an acute ideological struggle.

In the winter before last, during the carrying out of line education in this production brigade, the Party branch, with reference to the question of policy implementation, made a suggestion on the application of equal pay for equal work between men and women to the whole body of commune members. When this suggestion was put forward, it was agreed to by the majority, but opposed by a minority. Therefore, an extensive debate was developed in various production teams.

When the problem was discussed in the No. 1 production team, male commune member Li Pao-ch'üan said, "Women are not so strong as men. They do not know how to 'remove manure' or 'transplant and settle seedlings.' They know nothing about turning the soil or driving a cart." He proposed that the current method of recording work in the team be maintained, and ten workpoints should be given each day to male commune members good in labor, whereas women commune members good at labor should be given only 8 workpoints.

After Li Pao-ch'üan had his say, there were some who agreed and some who disagreed. Chang Chün-hua, wife of Li Pao-ch'üan also attended the conference of commune members of the whole production brigade together with him. Chang Chün-hua loved the collective passionately and was good at labor. When hoeing the field with her husband, she worked faster and better than her husband and always left him far behind. When everybody was busily discussing the view of Li Pao-ch'üan, several women including League member Wang Chün-fen stood up and queried him, using the fact of the work of Li Pao-ch'üan and his wife. "You say women cannot do this and cannot do that, but compared to Chang Chün-hua, who is better--you or she? How come you are given 10 points whereas

she is given only 8? Some of the farm work we do not know how to do because we are not permitted to do them as a result of the discrimination against women. 'Nothing in the world is difficult,' and we women can also learn to do any kind of work."

Several of the women also added: "In physical strength, most men commune members are stronger than women commune members. But there are many types of farm work. In some, the men commune members could do more and better, but in others the women commune members could do more and better. We are not suggesting that workpoints for men and women commune members should be the same. On the basis of the principle of equal pay for equal work, our idea is that as long as the amount of work done is the same and the quality of the work is just as good, no matter whether done by a man or a woman, the workpoints given should be the same. For those whose total quantity of work is less and quality is poor, no matter whether they are men or women, they should be given less workpoints."

Then they cited the following incident.

One autumn, when the bolls of the cotton were ripening and opening in the field, all of a sudden the sky became overcast and dark clouds portended the coming of a rainstorm. For the sake of not letting the cotton be damaged, the Party branch of the production brigade quickly mobilized the people and organized the men and women commune members to go down to the field together for rush picking of the cotton. On that day, the women commune members picked an average of 36 catties of cotton each, whereas the men commune members picked only 22 catties. When the work was appraised and workpoints were given, the workpoints of the women commune members were lower than the men's. They asked: "Is this kind of reckoning reasonable?" When they heard the words of the women commune members, the men commune members in the opposition had nothing more to say.

At about the same time, the No. 2 production team was also discussing the question of equal pay for equal work between men and women. Though growing up in the new society an able-bodied male commune member of about 30 was nevertheless influenced by the old idea of belittling women, and at the discussion meeting, he also arbitrarily said that "women will not do" in this and that. When the commune members tried to reason with him, he insisted on holding a contest to "remove manure" with a woman. He said, "I understand all the reason you advanced. Only if a woman can beat me shall I be convinced." Woman Party member Liu Chün-yü said, "I will take you on."

This commune member and Liu Chün-yü each went to a pig sty to remove manure, and they finished together almost at the same time. The people watching by the two pig sties began to talk. "Who say women will not do? Women can remove manure just as well as men!" Under this condition, this male commune member was convinced, and quite a number of the men commune members could also see the strength of women.

When the debate was carried out in various production teams, the Party branch of the production brigade, by giving judicious guidance according to

circumstances, organized the whole body of commune members to study Chairman Mao's series of teaching on the problem of women, and directed everybody to look back on the important role of women in agricultural production. The commune members said, "We have more than 1,000 mow of crops in the whole production brigade. In which process, from planting to harvesting, could we do without the sweat of hard labor of women? In managing so much land, a bumper harvest could never be reaped without the participation of women."

The application of equal pay for equal work between men and women has fully mobilized the labor enthusiasm of the broad masses of women and made them advance on production in breadth and scope. In that way, not only can more wealth be created, collective economy be developed and consolidated and still greater contributions be made to the state, but it can also enable the income of the commune members to be increased and produce better profit for the state, the collective and the individual.

After the implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work between men and women, the revolutionary spirit of the women in Szuchia-chuang production brigade becomes more vigorous and they are throwing themselves more actively in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment.

Once when the No. 3 production team was repairing ditches, the men and women commune members carried out tamping together. The women members knew nothing about the skill of tamping, and their progress was slow and the quality of their work was poor. The male commune members wanted to relieve them, but they refused to be relieved, and by persevering in their work, eventually mastered the technique of tamping through practice. Continuing their battle on the water conservation worksite, the base of the ditches they tamped was smooth and solid. When they saw that, all the commune members clapped their hands and shouted their approval. Finally, when the work was appraised, every one of the women commune members was given 10 workpoints.

Chao Hsi-feng, a woman commune member of the No. 5 production team, was already a mother of several children when equal pay for equal work between men and women was put into practice. She was determined to learn the technique of plowing the field. When the male commune members plowed their fields, she voluntarily offered to lead the draft animal. When the male commune members took their rest, she would take the opportunity to practice with the plow. Chang Hsi-feng not only learned plowing by herself, but she also led other women to learn plowing together with her. When women commune member Li Chün-kuo held the plow, Chao Hsi-feng would lead the draft animal in front. When Chao Hsi-feng held the plow, Li Chün-kuo would lead the draft animal in front. Showing no fear of hardship, they persevered in learning, and eventually grasped the technique of using a plow. The furrows in the land plowed by Chao Hsi-feng and Li Chün-kuo were even and straight, and they became experts at plowing in the production team.

The application of equal pay for equal work between men and women has also roused the enthusiasm of the men commune members. Once, when the No. 1

production team was appraising work and giving workpoints, Chang Chün-hua, the wife of Li Pao-ch'üan, was given 10 points for being good at labor. Because the quality of his work was poor, the workpoints of Li Pao-ch'üan dropped from 10 to 9. Li Pao-ch'üan learned a lesson, his work zeal improved and he also paid attention to the quality of his work.

In the No. 3 production team, Liu Shu-ying, the wife of young commune member Wang Chan-ch'i, was given 10 points when work was appraised and workpoints were given because of her ideological improvement and good work, whereas the workpoints of Wang Chan-ch'i dropped from 10 to 9. At that time, Wang Chan-ch'i felt very bad. His wife said to him, "You care so much for keeping face. If you want you can have my 10 workpoints. I shal l be quite happy with nine." The other women would not agree. They said, "You cannot do that. This is not just any ordinary 10 points. This '10 points' prominently shows the improved position of women."

When they returned home, Liu Shu-ying said, "Why did the commune members gave me 10 points but gave you only 9?" Wang Chan-ch'i did not answer. The wife said again, "I am not as strong as you are, but I have given my all. You are strong, but you have not tried your best. This clearly explains that your thought of farming for the revolution is still not established firmly enough. I did more work than you, and since it is equal pay for equal work between men and women, should I not get more workpoints than you?"

That night, Wang Chan-ch'i turned and tossed in his bed unable to go to sleep. He compared himself over and over again with his wife and finally saw the light. The next morning, he got out of bed before daybreak. His wife asked, "Have you thought it over clearly?" Wang Chan-ch'i laughed and said, "Yes, I have thought it over clearly. I have carefully compared myself with you, and the gap is still very great."

"In what way?" the wife smiled and asked.

Wang Chan-ch'i replied somberly, "Firstly, my thought of farming for the revolution is not so firmly established as yours. Secondly, my consciousness of following labor discipline is not as strong as yours. Thirdly, my revolutionary zeal is not as high as yours, and finally, the quality of my farm work is not as good as yours." Since then, Wang Chan-ch'i has become a changed man.

The policy of the Party has mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the men and women commune members. In 1972, under the condition of a long period of drought without any rain, the per-mow yield of grain in Szuchiachuang production brigade nevertheless showed an increase of over 300 catties more than 1971 to reach 1,317 catties, and the per-mow yield of ginned cotton exceeded 110 catties. Other economic crops as well as forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production also showed rapid development. This year, the whole production brigade has sold more than 70,000 additional catties of surplus grain to the state over 1971, collective accumulations also increased over the past and the income of the commune members has also risen.

- NCNA Reporter

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PUBLICATIONS

A Batch of Scientific and Technical Publications Have Come Off the Press

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 26, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, April 25, 1973) The Scientific Publishing House and a few relevant publishing units have since the beginning of this year published a number of scientific and technical books for workers, peasants and soldiers and for industrial and agricultural production. These books meet with the approval of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. A few dozen thousand to a few hundred thousand copies of each title of these books have been published.

In the first quarter of this year, the Scientific Publishing House published 33 titles of scientific and technical readings of various kinds. About 50 additional titles will be published in the second quarter. Among them are some revised editions. These scientific and technical publications include general scientific reading suitable to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They include "Hybrid Sorghum," "Evolution of Living Things," "Economic Crossbreeding of Pigs," "Handbook of Prevention and Cure of Pig Diseases," "Good Water," "Shifting of Mud and Stone," "Principle and Maintenance of Television Sets," "Nylon Molds," etc., books on fundamental sciences and new techniques for technical personnel, such as "General Principle of Geomechanics," "Illustrations of China's Fauna: Fish" (Volume I), "Induced Breeding of Microörganism," "Handbook of Rating Rare Mineral Element," "Circuits for Transistorized Pulsation Figure" (in three volumes), etc. In commemoration of the quincentenary of the birth of the great Polish astronomer Copernicus and for the purpose of introducing scientific knowledge of foreign countries, the Scientific Publishing House will soon publish the translations of "Revolution of Celestial Bodies" by Copernicus and "Nuclear Structure" by Bohr and others.

In the past two years, the Scientific Publishing House has published and distributed one after another books and periodicals, which the relevant research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences brought back or newly brought to the press: "Physics," "Practice and Understanding of Mathematics," "Archaeology," "Use of Animals and Prevention and Cure of Their Diseases," "Zoological Bulletin" and "Botanical Bulletin." They have also published "Scientific Experiment," a monthly magazine of all-sided scientific reading for the general public. These publications furnish useful data for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in studying and exchanging scientific and technical knowledge. Sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, "China's Sciences," a book of all-sided natural sciences with the fundamental theories of physics, engineering, agriculture and medicine as its principal content, has officially resumed its publication this year and is printed in both Chinese and foreign languages by the Scientific Publishing House for circulation at home and abroad.

To satisfy the desire of the broad masses of workers to delve into their professional work and learning culture and techniques for the revolutionary cause, the Machine-Building Industry Publishing House has specially edited and published a "Technical Education Reader for Workers." This is a series of technical books. It is first designed to comprise 12 books which are divided into two parts, one dealing with fundamental teaching material on such topics as "Electro-Mechanic Mathematic," "Mechanical Cartography" and "Fundamentals of Machine Building," and the other dealing with technical teaching material on such topics as "Lathe Work," "Bench Work," "Planing," "Milling," "Grinding," "Founding," "Forging," "Electricity" and "Heat Treatment." Among these, the "Electro-Mechanic Mathematic" and "Mechanical Cartography" are to be edited and published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House. "Fundamentals of Machine Building" and "Lathe Work" have now been distributed by branches of the Hsinhua Book Store in various localities. The rest will be published within this year.

For the purpose of popularizing knowledge of natural sciences in popular and simple languages among the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the youths and children, the Peking People's Publishing House edited and published "A Series of Booklets on Natural Sciences." This series of booklets was first planned to deal with some 30 selected topics. Twelve titles, including "Petroleum," "Plastic," "Television," "Periodic Law of Elements," "How Man Defeats Infectious Diseases," "Germs," "Atomic Nucleus and Atomic Energy," "Common Circular Movements," "Electronic Exploration of the Space," "Karst," "Rain, Snow and Hailstone" and "Synthetic Fiber" have been published. Those which will soon go off the press include "Earthquake," "Why Can An Airplane Fly" and so on.

In the past two years, the People's Publishing House has published and distributed 74 titles of books for popularizing knowledge of medicine and hygiene. Books of more than 30 titles dealing with topics in this concern are being newly published or re-published one after another, most of which being orientated toward the rural medical personnel. They include "Teaching Material for Barefoot Doctors," "Hygiene for the Eye," "Questions and Answers on Knowledge of Hygiene for Rural Women," "Questions and Answers on Knowledge of Planned Birth," etc. There are now more books on the Chinese traditional medicine and on the combination of the Chinese traditional medicine with the Western-school medicine, which meet the needs of developing the work of combining the Chinese traditional medicine with the Western-school medicine. Distributed by the branches of the Hsinhua Book Store in various localities, "A New Edition of the General Aspects of the Chinese Traditional Medicine" gives a comparatively systematic introduction of the basic theories and the methods of clinical therapy of the Chinese traditional medicine and does some work of mutual identification between Chinese traditional medicine and Western-school medicine. The readers welcome this book.

The People's Public Health Publishing House has also published or re-published after revision some ancient books of vital reference value on the Chinese traditional medicine, such as "Golden Study by the Master of Medicine" (医宗金鉴) compiled by Wu Ch'ien and others of the Ch'ing Dynasty, and

"Explanation in Simple Language of the Study of Blood Veins by P'in-hu" (瀕湖脉学白話解), "Explanation in Simple Language of the General Properties of 400 Kinds of the Chinese Traditional Medicinal Herbs" (药性歌括四百味白話解) and "Explanation in Simple Language of the Knack of the Prescriptions of the Chinese Herbal Medicines" (汤头歌诀白話解). Apart from all these, on the basis of their experience in clinical practice during the past years, the Pediatric Department of the Peking Friendship Hospital and the First Hospital Attached to the Wuhan Medical College have respectively compiled two books, entitled, "Treatment of Infantile Pneumonia by Combination of the Chinese Traditional Medicine and the Western-School Medicine" and "Treatment of Wounds of the Bone and Joints by Combination of the Chinese Traditional Medicine and the Western-School Medicine," which have been recently published by the People's Public Health Publishing House and distributed by the Hsinhua Book Store in various localities.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Workers in North China Port City Greet May Day with New Achievements

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 27, 1973)

workers in tientsin are making new production achievements to greet may day.

industrial output of this north china port city hit an all-time high in the first quarter of this year. two-thirds of the 180 major products showed increases over the same 1972 period. more than a quarter of the annual target was met for steel, rolled steel, crude oil, mining equipment, internal combustion engines and cotton goods. the volume of freight going by motor road and inland waterway was up 3.29 per cent, and railway up 7.3 per cent on the same 1972 period. the volume of cargoes handled by tientsin harbour rose 24 per cent, meeting the state plan ten days ahead of schedule.

the workers have conscientiously studied chairman mao's directives on criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and the party's general line for building socialism. the deep-going mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers has raised the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines still further and fired their enthusiasm for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

having overfulfilled state plans for three years in succession, the metallurgical workers in the first quarter of this year set 85 new records in output and in the life-span of furnaces. they fulfilled the state plan six days ahead of time, and production rose 7.9 per cent over the same period of 1972. the mass movement to learn from taching helped the machine-building, textile and chemical workers fulfil their first quarter's production plans in advance.

the tientsin workers gave enormous assistance to agriculture in accordance with the general policy "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy. output of tractors, pumps, harvesters and chemical fertilizer in the first quarter of this year was 50 per cent above the same 1972 period, and insecticide sprayers and machines for animal husbandry quadrupled. production of the 53 enterprises under the tientsin farm machinery company hit an all-time high. ten thousand workers went to rural people's communes in groups to help repair farm tools and machines for spring farming.

the textile workers have made great efforts to tap the potential of their mills and improve techniques. the utilization rate of equipment rose ten per cent. the tientsin no. 1 industrial machinery bureau trained 920 workers to popularize advanced tools. six demonstrations of such tools drew more than 2,700 spectators.

TECHNICAL INNOVATION

Outstanding East China Worker-Innovator

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 27, 1973)

an automation system for charging medium-sized furnaces at the east china maanshan iron and steel complex that raised productivity by half is now used in a number of china's iron and steel plants.

the innovator, 40-year-old shih ke-chi, came to the complex in 1953, an illiterate who had been a coolie and as a child had gone begging with his peasant parents. put to work on an outdated skip hoist, he would charge the blast furnace every day with 10,000 tons of material. operation was clumsy and the distribution in the furnace uneven.

shih ke-chi was conscious of the radical improvement in his life and that of all the people which china's liberation in 1949 had brought. as a master of the country, he wanted to contribute to speeding up china's socialist construction.

he took advantage of every spare minute to see how experienced workers operated the machines, and talked problems over with them. he began to experiment and step by step made improvements. first he worked out ways to make the hoist operate automatically, then improved the distribution of the charge. in time one man at a control board could handle the complete charging process. this reduced labor intensity. the new system went into operation at maanshan last year.

in 1959, shih ke-chi was cited as a technical innovations pace-setter for the city.

the plant in 1953 enrolled him in a workers night school and assigned technicians to help him for a time in making innovations. later he attended a workers and peasants school attached to anhwei university. he is now at home

with electronics and other reference literature in his field. he has 37 technical innovations to his credit for the past decade. of these, 15 are of major importance.

shih ke-chi conducts experiments with other workers and technicians. the automated charging system, for example, was the product of a 12-member group of workers and technicians that he headed. they studied the experience of other advanced units in making the break-through.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, shih ke-chi was elected to the anhwei provincial committee of the chinese communist party and is a vice-chairman of the maanshan municipal revolutionary committee.

FACTORY MANAGEMENT

How Chinese Workers Take Part in Factory Management

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 28, 1973)

worker participation in running factories is one of the important principles laid down by chairman mao for guiding china's industrial enterprises. to see how this principle is being applied i have visited a number of industrial enterprises in northeast china, a major industrial centre.

the workers have a big say in every aspect of the economic activities of their enterprise. such questions as the drawing up of annual production plans, the expenditure of an enterprise, control of production costs, quality of products, making new products and workers' amenities are either discussed among all the workers in sections, shifts or shops, or discussed by their representatives elected in every workshop.

in the talien steel plant, a national advanced industrial unit, an annual production plan for the plant is worked out through the following procedure:

the plant first receives an assignment from the state for a certain rate of increase for the year's output. the plant's party committee then calls an enlarged meeting at which leading members of the plant, technical personnel, leaders of the workshops and workers' representatives sit together to work out a preliminary

plan and the technical measures to be taken. the draft plan is made public throughout the plant and all the workers are encouraged to discuss whether it is feasible or should be revised, judging by the conditions and potential of their own shop. through such factory-wide discussion, proposals for overcoming difficulties and making technical innovations to tap production potential are argued out in great detail. another enlarged party committee meeting is then held to review all the opinions that were raised and finalise the plan. a higher target in point of fact is set in the final plan after the wisdom of the masses is pooled. if the preliminary plan set impractically high targets the workers would not hesitate to speak out, but the experience at the talien steel plant is that the workers have helped management revise the plan upward by drawing on concrete knowledge to overcome constraints on increasing production.

hsiao yung-chih, party secretary of the plant, told hsinhua: "the workers, the veteran workers in particular, know their shop like the palm of their hand. even though we cadres spend a greater part of our time in the shops, we don't have their intimate knowledge of the potential. that's why we must rely on the workers in order to run a socialist enterprise well. this in fact is a question of which class wields power in a socialist enterprise."

the plant has increased production annually in the past few years. it reached its 1972 quotas for steel, rolled steel and steel wire four to eight weeks ahead of schedule. it honoured all its 60,000 orders 17 days ahead of time. output, quality, labour productivity and profit were all higher than the previous year, while costs dropped.

the plant's steel output last year was 70 per cent above the peak level attained before the cultural revolution. the final production plan for this year sets a target for another increase. the quota for the first three months of this year was fulfilled three days in advance.

during my visit to the plant, people recalled how the 1970 plan had been revised as a result of repeated discussions by the workers. the preliminary plan envisaged a 15 per cent increase on the basis of an assessment of the existing conditions and possible supply of electricity and oxygen. but the workers insisted that at least a 40 per cent increase in output was possible because the capacity of the steel furnaces and the supply of electricity and oxygen could be increased through technical innovations and other measures.

supported by the plant party committee, the workers went into action. silicon-controlled devices were installed

on some furnaces, the charging system was automated and furnace volume enlarged. a new electric furnace was designed, built and put into operation in a short time. meanwhile, the workers built a project to use the plant's waste heat and a steam-turbine-generator unit was installed to produce enough electricity to meet the expanded need. in addition, they built two oxygen separators in five months to increase the supply. the plant in 1970 in fact produced 47.5 per cent more steel than the previous year, topping the revised plan.

worker participation in running the factory is also reflected in the growing proportion of worker-turned-cadres since this 55-year-old plant returned to the hands of the people after liberation in 1949.

the seven members of the plant's party standing committee include two workers who were promoted to leadership before the cultural revolution and one workers' representative elected at the last party congress in the plant three years ago. two-thirds of the shop leaders and 83 per cent of the section leaders have risen from the rank and file.

fiftyone-year-old chiang lien-hung, one of the party standing committee members, has been a model worker since 1954. a furnace maintenance worker, he is familiar with everything that goes on in the smelting and rolling shops. he headed some of the major technical transformation projects undertaken in the past three years, some of which he proposed. his present job is leading the shock brigade which tackles all the plant's major engineering problems. if not attending a meeting somewhere, he is invariably found during working hours in a workshop.

the workers also take a direct part in running affairs in their own groups, shifts and workshops. they supervise and inspect output, quality, consumption of raw material and costs. every shop has a big blackboard on the wall which shows the result of a check-up on the day's work. when asked where they would go if they had complaints or proposals to make, the workers told me that they either give their opinions to their representatives who will convey them to the leadership, go direct to the manager's office to put forth their opinions, or buttonhole a leading cadre who is doing physical labour in the workshop.

many of the old workers came to talien 30 to 40 years ago from shantung province on the other side of the pohai bay, fleeing famine. when the plant was in the hands of foreign imperialists before liberation, the workers worked like beasts of burden. then when liu shao-chi's incorrect line was followed, the technical personnel had all power and the workers were told that they should just get on with their own job. factory

management was the province of the cadres and engineers only.

a fiftyfive-year-old worker chang fa-meng said: "we workers have boundless love for chairman mao and the communist party. the party trusts us and relies on us to run our plant well. we are masters of the plant and look on it as our home. it's up to us workers to see to it that the plant advances along the socialist road chairman mao has set.

"the state labour insurance regulations stipulate that a steel worker retires at 55 of age. but i don't want to retire and live on pension. i feel stronger than ever. i want to work longer and produce more for our socialist state."

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Silicosis Eliminated in Tientsin Silica Powder Factory

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 27, 1973)

the tientsin silica powder factory has eliminated silicon dust. not a single worker in this factory has contracted silicosis in the past decade and more.

before liberation there were four private-owned silica powder factories in the city employing 48 workers in all. so far from having anti-dust facilities, the workshops were dilapidated and dirty, the workers worked twelve hours a day in a fog of silicon dust. many spat blood and had asthma. the records show that 31 of the original 48 workers had silicosis, and some died of it.

after liberation the four factories merged to form the tientsin silica powder factory. investment by the people's government helped the plant to grow, and improvements were made in working conditions. bright and clean new buildings have been built, all with ventilation and dust-control facilities.

with over 150 workers, the factory turns out about 20,000 tons of silica powder annually. most of its production has been mechanized and automated. nobody actually works in the workshops. there is a special fund to cover the cost of protective equipment, protective foods and other items specially designed to protect the workers' health.

veteran workers who contracted silicosis before liberation have been sent to sanatoriums or granted long leaves for treatment and convalescence, free of charge and with full pay.

with the cooperation of the government departments concerned, the factory's health station has made a study of new ways of preventing and treating silicosis. the density of silicon dust is examined from time to time, and the workers are regularly given free medical check-ups.

the party organization in the factory makes it its duty to encourage sports and to help build up the workers' health. basketball, ping-pong, gymnastics and other sports are popular spare-time and work-break activities.

SEAPORT

North China Seaport--Channel of International Friendship

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 28, 1973)

the commercial hub of tientsin, north china's biggest seaport, is a waterway that draws closer the people of china and other countries.

when a pakistan vessel "abasin" anchored 14 nautical miles from tientsin new harbour before entering it, an oil-pipe on the ship cracked. it was soon fixed, but one of the pakistan seamen was badly burned by leaking hot oil.

doctors at the harbour's quarantine station got a call for emergency help late at night. they had had a busy day treating foreign seamen and were very tired and ready to go to bed. on hearing of the accident, three doctors immediately set out on a cutter.

riding the waves whipped up by a strong wind, the vessel reached the pakistan ship in less than an hour. the doctors gave injections to relieve the pain of the pakistan seaman who had second degree burns on 25 per cent of his body surface, and dressed his wounds.

the doctors stood watch over the restless seaman through the night. he was sent at daybreak to a tientsin hospital, and soon recovered.

the captain of the pakistan vessel said to the chinese doctors: "long live the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people exclamation you are our true friends."

in treating many foreign seamen in the past few years, doctors at the quarantine station bear in mind chairman mao's teaching on learning from the great proletarian internationalist, canadian doctor norman bethune, and in 1969 extended their work from quarantine to clinical treatment. they once saved the life of a dutch seaman and have cured many african and asian seamen.

when the cyprus ship "aftadelfos" was being unloaded at the tientsin new harbour one morning, the receding tide dragged the ship away from the quay. as the crew members operated the winches to pull the ship back close to the quay, one of the three nylon cables on the winches snapped and hit a seaman on his right ankle. he fell and fainted.

a chinese docker rushed to the spot and revived the cypriot seaman in his arms who broke out into a cold sweat. the chinese docker guessed from the badly swollen ankle that it was fractured, and tried to carry the seaman down the narrow steep gangway to take him to hospital. seeing his difficulty, a chinese fork lift operator switched the machine to the two men and lowered them on to the dock.

next morning, when the chinese dockers returned to continue unloading, they saw the cypriot seaman sitting on the deck, his ankle in a plaster cast. he smiled and waved to them, and stood up to shake hands with the docker who had helped him. the cypriot seaman said in broken chinese: "thank you. chinese workers -- good. mao tsetung -- good." the chinese seaman replied: "workers of all countries, unite exclamation"

as chinese dockers were unloading resin from the japanese vessel "kyofukumaru", a rainstorm suddenly broke out. japanese seamen and the chinese dockers hurriedly battened down the holds to protect the chinese cargo, and all of them were drenched through.

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SERICULTURE

Sericulture Expands in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 28, 1973)

output of silk cocoons in the southwest china province of szechwan increaced more than ten per cent annually in the past decade thanks to the collective strength of people's communes. output in 1972 was six times that in 1949, on the eve of the province's liberation.

with a favourable climate and a long history of sericulture, the province is an important silk cocoon producer in the country. it is also famous for its brocade.

silkworm raising stagnated before liberation when the peasants were subjected to feudal oppression and exploitation. only some 20 million mulberry trees remained in 1949 when output of cocoons was less than 4,500 tons.

the peasants embarked on the road of socialist collectivization after liberation. this paved the way for the expansion of sericulture. the province now has 1,200 million trees, and cocoon output in 1972 was up to 30,000 tons. silkworm breeding has spread from 40 counties to 140 out of a total of 184.

many people's communes have special teams that experiment with mulberry tree planting and silkworm breeding. the agricultural college in the province has a specialty in sericulture. a secondary sericultural school sends 200 graduates to communes every year. short-term classes run by the provincial department in charge of sericulture has trained 1,700 agro-technicians in this field over the past nine years.

good strains of mulberry trees suited to local conditions have been introduced into the province. improved breeds of silkworm have replaced inferior local strains that accounted for 40 per cent of the total in early post-liberation days.

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INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

Workers' Scientific Groups in Northeast China Help Improve Technology

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 27, 1973)

new types of machine-tool cutters and improved methods of sand moulding and electroplating are among the successful results achieved by workers' scientific groups in shenyang, northeast china.

these groups, which undertake a wide range of subjects related to production, now exist in almost every factory in shenyang, the well-known heavy industry centre in liaoning province. some are composed of just a few workers in a single plant; others are formed by workers from several factories of the same trade; still others are formed of workers of different trades. they help the workers to pool their rich experience and develop their talents in the interest of production.

the scientific group led by the famous innovator chin fu-chang has improved a dozen types of machine-tool cutters in the past few years. some raise efficiency several fold while others improve the surface polish of the work pieces. this 52-year-old worker-technician has helped over 40 factories devise or improve machine-tool cutters.

on learning that a blade in a steam turbine at the shenyang power plant was worn out, he and his mates went to offer help. a new blade had to be made and fixed on the turbine. the worker-technician and his mates designed and made a special alloy cutter and helped complete the repair in only three days.

chin fu-chang has written a book summing up the workers' experience in selecting the best angles for machine-tool cutters.

after hundreds of experiments, foundry workers of the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant evolved the method of fluidized sand moulding. the method doubles efficiency, eliminates heavy manual labour and improves working conditions.

based on innovations made by workers' scientific groups, over 100 factories in shenyang have replaced toxic cyanide used in electroplating by new chemical solutions. this helps protect the workers' health while improving quality and lowering cost. it also reduces environmental pollution caused by the discharge of waste liquid containing cyanide.

fortytwo-year-old han yun-chieh, a worker at the shenyang low-voltage switch factory, initiated research into new electrolytes to counter pollution. workers in a dozen factories

and workshops took part in the research. they carried out experiments separately in their own workshops and exchanged experience once a week. new electrolytes, first used in coating metals with zinc, have now been adopted in coating metals with cadmium, copper and silver. a new pickling solution has been evolved for purifying metals before electroplating, to replace chromic acid that is harmful to environmental hygiene.

leading departments at all levels give the workers active support in their scientific experiments. members of the workers' scientific groups are invited to scientific gatherings. they also visit technical exhibitions in shenyang and other parts of the country. they attend training classes and scientific forums and are provided with scientific periodicals and books.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

the albanian trade union delegation led by jorgjia pecini, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the central council of the albanian trade unions, arrived here by air this evening to pay a friendly visit to china.

among the greeters at the airport were jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, liu hsi-chang and wang ching-ju, vice-chairmen of the peking trade union council and leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, chin chao-yeh, shih lin-feng, chien ta-tung as well as representatives of peking workers.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and embassy officials were present.

upon its departure from tirana, the delegation was seen off at the airport by tonin jakova, secretary-general of the central council of albanian trade unions; and agim popa, head of the international department under the a.p.l. central committee. chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

the medical delegation from canada flew off here today to tour southern china before leaving for home. it is being accompanied by fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association.

the delegation is led by g. gingras, president of the canadian medical association, and m.g. leclair, deputy minister of the department of national health and welfare.

seeing the canadian guests off at the airport were leading members of the ministry of public health and the chinese medical association, as well as medical workers.

on hand were counsellor m.d. copithorne and other officials of the canadian embassy here.

yesterday the canadian delegation went to shihchiachuang and visited the bethune international peace hospital where the great internationalist fighter dr. norman bethune had worked during china's war of resistance against japanese aggression. members of the delegation observed how chinese and western methods were combined to treat bone fractures and acute abodominal cases.

the guests also went to pay homage at the tomb of dr. bethune. they placed a wreath there and posed for a group photo with their chinese friends.

in the evening, they were honoured at a banquet given by the hopei provincial revolutionary committee and the shihchiachuang municipal revolutionary committee. /

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian University Goodwill Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

ting hsueh-sung, a leading member of the china-african people's friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the haile selassie i university goodwill delegation led by the acadamic vice-president of the university, mulugeta wodajo.

present at the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned and people of educational circles chou pei-yuan, wang hsiao-yi, li en-chiu, wen yeh-chan, hsueh yu-shan, wang chu-hsi, li chao-teh and chou chen-hua.

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife, and embassy officials were also present.

the delegation of twelve members flew in to peking yesterday.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Post Delegation Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Apr. 27, 1973)

chinese post delegation led by tu ching-yun, deputy director of the chinese directorate-general of posts, arrived in paris on april 25 for a visit at the invitation of the directorate-general of posts of the french ministry of posts and telecommunications. the delegation was greeted at the airport by pierre le saux, who represented rene joder, director of the french directorate-general of posts.

rene joder met all members of the chinese delegation and had a friendly talk with them in the afternoon of april 25. the french director gave a luncheon for his chinese guests yesterday.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Trade Mission Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

the ghanaian trade mission led by b.k. otoo, principal secretary of the ministry of trade and tourism, wound up its visit to peking and left here for home by air today via kwangchow.

the mission was seen off at the airport by chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned, including hsueh na and sha wei.

also present were ghanaian ambassador to china / richard m. akwei and embassy officials.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Exhibition of Chinese Handicrafts and Light Industrial Products Opens in Reykjavik

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

an exhibition of chinese handicrafts and light industrial products sponsored by the china council for the promotion of international trade opened in reykjavik yesterday, according to reports from the capital of iceland.

attending the opening ceremony were: dr. kristjan eldjarn, president of iceland, and his wife, prime minister olafur johannesson and his wife, foreign minister einar agustsson and his wife, minister of fisheries and commerce ludvik josefsson and his wife, minister of finance and agriculture halldor e. sigurdsson and his wife, minister of social affairs and communications hannibal valdimarsson and his wife, minister of education magnus torfi olafsson and his wife, president of the united parliament of iceland eysteinn jonsson and his wife, mayor of reykjavik birgir gunnarsson and his wife, and about 500 people of all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to iceland were also present.

speaking at the ceremony, chinese ambassador chen tung, on behalf of all members of the exhibition group and the chinese embassy, extended warm welcome to president eldjarn and all distinguished guests present. he also thanked the icelandic government, the reykjavik municipality and icelandic friends of various circles for their help and assistance to the chinese exhibition group when the exhibition was under preparation. the relations between china and iceland have been developing smoothly since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, he said. he expressed the hope that the exhibition will further promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

ludvik josefsson, minister of fisheries and commerce, also spoke at the ceremony. he praised the good relations between iceland and china and china's support for iceland in safeguarding her fishery rights. he also expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries will develop further.

president and madame kristjan eldjarn and other icelandic guests were then shown round the exhibition by ambassador chen tung and director of the exhibition yu shu-chen. a reception was given afterwards by the ambassador and the director.

the exhibition covers an area of some 500 square metres. there are more than 1,500 items of chinese handicrafts and light industrial products on display.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Continues Visit in Nagoya

(NCNA-English Nagoya, Apr. 27, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan continued its friendly visit here yesterday. at the same time, some members of the delegation paid friendly visits to the neighbouring prefectures of shizuoka, mie and gifu.

liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation, and his wife ching pu-chun, and other members of the delegation were invited to luncheon by mikine kuwahara, governor of aichi prefecture, and his wife. koichi kanda, speaker of the aichi prefectural assembly, and prominent people of various circles were present on the occasion.

deputy leader chu tu-nan and some members of the delegation visited shizuoka prefecture. they were accompanied throughout the day by yutaro takeyama, governor of the prefecture, and hirozo hirayama, mayor of hamamatsu city. when their cars passed through the streets, the local people waved to them, showing the japanese people's profound friendship for the chinese people.

when the chinese guests visited a musical instrument factory and a melon farm, they were warmly welcomed by the workers. a box of melons was presented to the chinese visitors as a may day gift.

yesterday evening, chu tu-nan and others were welcomed at a cocktail party attended by over 300 japanese friends from political, economic, cultural, education, youth, woman and sports circles in shizuoka prefecture as well as korean and chinese residents. yutaro takeyama, governor of the prefecture, shinichi mochizuki, chairman of the prefectural committee to welcome the chinese delegation and chu tu-nan spoke at the party. in their speeches, they pledged to further develop japan-china friendship.

the delegation's deputy leader ma chun-ku ano others visited gifu city in gifu prefecture and were welcomed at a meeting attended by over 200 local friends. the chinese

guests visited the gifu park and laid a wreath at the "monument to chinese martyrs." they planted four "japan-china friendship trees" at the foot of mount kenkazan and had a photo taken in front of the "japan-china friendship monument." over 500 multicoloured balloons were released amid shouts of "japan-china friendship" which resounded in the mountain.

deputy leader chang hsiang-shan and some members of the delegation visited their old friend, former diet member hideji kawasaki in his home and planted a white bark pine in front of the hakuho youth hall across the street. when the late tatsunosuke takasaki visited china in 1959, premier chou en-lai presented him with three seedlings of white bark pine. bringing the seedlings back to japan, takasaki planted one at his home, gave one to the late kenzo matsumura and one to the saitama prefectural botanical gardens. the one planted in front of the hakuho youth hall is a seedling taken from the pine in the botanical gardens.

a grand cocktail party was given by public figures of various circles in mie prefecture at noon yesterday to welcome chang hsiang-shan and others. many japanese friends who had visited china talked about the significance of japan-china friendly contacts.

in nagoya, deputy leader of the delegation li su-wen and some members of the delegation visited the ishihama factory of the sugi textile company. in the spinning workshop, li su-wen introduced ni hai-pao to the japanese workers saying: "she is a member of the revolutionary committee of the shanghai no. 9 state cotton mill and a model worker of the textile industry." greeted by warm applause, ni hai-pao said "we have come here to learn from the japanese workers exclamation" and received another burst of applause. many workers gathered around and chatted cordially with her. the chinese delegation members had a meeting with trade union leaders and workers of the factory and had lunch with the workers.

deputy delegation leader chao cheng-hung and members of sport circles in the delegation called on the hotel workers who had served the chinese table tennis players during the 31st world table tennis/ championship held in nagoya in 1971.

Peking Welcoming Ceremony in Honor of Japanese Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

the chinese volleyball federation held a welcoming ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to honour the japanese high school boys' and girls' volleyball delegation. the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between the japanese high school boys' and girls' teams and the liaoning middle school boys' team and the heilungkiang middle school girls' team. the japanese teams' tenacity and fine skills were warmly applauded by the 18,000 spectators.

present at the welcoming ceremony were kiyoharu yato, leader of the japanese volleyball delegation and vice-president of the japan volleyball association, masateru hisano, adviser to the delegation leader, seihachiro mataki, deputy leader, and toshizo hasegawa, secretary general, of the delegation, yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and his wife, and other japanese friends in peking.

attending the ceremony were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation, and leading members of other departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, chang chih-huai, chu tse, jen chao, li fu-teh and hsu chen-yu.

the japanese boys and girls teams consist of members of this year's national high school volleyball champion teams as well as outstanding players from other high school teams. averaging 17 years of age, they have come to china for the first time.

the japanese boys and girls were keyed up throughout tonight's friendly matches, showing a strong will in attack and closely-knit defence. their powerful services earned them many points. the chinese players displayed good teamwork and net play, and scored repeatedly with "one-two" punches.

the two matches lasted over four hours, with the visiting boys and girls winning 3:2 and 3:1 respectively.

Chinese Traditional Pharmacy and Acupuncture Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 27, 1973)

a traditional pharmacy and acupuncture delegation representing the chinese medical association arrived here today to attend a meeting convened by the japanese society of acupuncture and the oriental medical society. the delegation's leader is yu tien-min, and the deputy leader is sun chin-cheng.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were yoshikatsu takeiiri, chairman, yoshiyuki asai, vice-chairman, and naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary of the japanese komei party, koshiro ishida, dietman, and public personages of the japanese medical circles.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present at the airport to welcome the delegation.

Japanese Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking His Majesty the Japanese Emperor's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife gave a reception here this evening to mark his majesty the japanese emperor's birthday.

attending were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang chen; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of government departments, the n.p.c. standing committee, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations, wu yu-hsun, shih lin, yu mei, huang ching-hsi, chou fa-yen, yu pu-hsueh, ting hsi-lin, chiao pei-hsin, chung fu-hsiang, chu chun-ho, chou pei-yuan, wang hai-jung, liu hsi-wen, miao hai-ling, li che-fu, chen chun, wang yeh-chiu, chao pu-chu, liu ching-tang, ma jen-hui,

lu wei-chao, wang hsiao-yun, chu chuan-hsien and kao chien-chung, as well as representatives of peking cultural, sports and medical circles li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, hsu yin-sheng, wang wei-chien, wu chieh-ping and sung cheng-lien.

members of the diplomatic corps in peking were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Condolence to Family of Tanzan Ishibashi

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to the family of mr. tanzan ishibashi, former prime minister of japan, expressing condolences on the death of mr. ishibashi.

the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the death of mr. ishibashi, i hereby extend to you my sincere sympathy. mr. ishibashi was a far-sighted statesman of japan who, over long years, had made important contributions to the cause of china-japan friendship. now, the normalization of sino-japanese relations for which mr. ishibashi had striven has been realized. the chinese and japanese peoples will always cherish the memory of mr. ishibashi.

Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Sends Message of Condolence to Family of Tanzan Ishibashi

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, sent a message yesterday to the family of mr. tanzan ishibashi, expressing condolences on the death of mr. ishibashi.

the message reads:

shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of mr. tanzan ishibashi, i wish to extend to you my condolences and sincere sympathy. mr. ishibashi was an old, respected

friend of the chinese people. his death is a loss to the cause of china-japan friendship. it is our belief that the cause of china-japan friendship for which mr. ishibashi had striven will surely be consolidated and develop daily.

China-Japan Friendship Association Sends Message of Condolence to Family of Tanzan Ishibashi

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

the china-japan friendship association yesterday sent a message to the family of mr. tanzan ishibashi, expressing condolences on the death of mr. ishibashi.

the message reads:

shocked and deeply grieved to learn of the death of mr. tanzan ishibashi, we hereby express our heartfelt condolences and extend our sincere sympathy to the family of mr. ishibashi.

mr. ishibashi had made unremitting efforts and important contributions in promoting friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples, developing friendly trade between the two peoples, striving for the early restoration of sino-japanese diplomatic relations and enhancing the good neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries.

we will always cherish the memory of mr. ishibashi and, together with japanese friends, continue to devote our efforts to further developing the cause of china-japan friendship.

China Council for Promotion of International Trade Mourns Over Death of Tanzan Ishibashi

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

the china council for the promotion of international trade yesterday sent a message to the japan association for the promotion of international trade, expressing condolences on the death of mr. tanzan ishibashi.

the message reads:

shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of mr. tanzan ishibashi, president of your association, we wish to extend our deep condolences.

we cherish the memory of mr. ishibashi who had made valuable contributions to the cause of promoting china-japan friendship and developing economic and trade relations between our two countries, and to bringing about the normalization of sino-japanese relations.

please convey our sincere sympathy to the family of mr. ishibashi.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chen Chu, Hsiao Hsiang-chien Send Messages of Condolence on Death of Tanzan Ishibashi

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 28, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association who is leading a delegation of the association on a visit to japan, chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, have sent messages to the family of former japanese prime minister, mr. tanzan ishibashi, to express condolences on his death.

recently, liao cheng-chih had paid a call on mr. ishibashi when the latter was confined at his home by illness.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group to Mexico Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group to mexico, left here by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, and leading members of organizations concerned han kuang, chang tzu-chuan and huang chao-hsuan.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano was present.

Wife of Late Mexican President Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

amalia solorzano de cardenas, wife of the late mexican president lazaro cardenas, and her party flew in here this afternoon. she has come as the guest of kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun.

they were greeted at peking airport by kuo mo-jo and yu li-chun, as well as lin chiao-chih and hu yu-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico, and his wife chen hsiao-hua, and chinese table tennis player cheng min-chih. a chinese girl presented mme. cardenas with a bouquet.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Fetes Dr. Okoi Arikpo

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei hosted a banquet here tonight in honour of dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of nigeria, and his party.

charge d'affaires ad interim t.a. mgbokwere of the nigerian embassy in peking and other embassy officials were among the guests.

present were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of other departments concerned, including hsiang chien, wang chih-fan, ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, cheng fei, chao yuan and chu chuan-hsien.

chi peng-fei and dr. arikpo spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei praised the government and people of nigeria for their marked achievement in the cause of safeguarding the unity of the country and defending national independence and state sovereignty under the leadership of head of state general

yakubu gowon. he said: "laying emphasis on developing the national economy by first relying on the efforts of its own nation, the nigerian government has adopted measures to protect petroleum resources, implemented the policy of indigenisation of industrial and commercial enterprises, and attached importance to the development of agricultural production and the training of native cadres, thus winning for nigeria marked achievements in the cause of national construction.

"externally, the nigerian government pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and brutal racial discrimination, stresses the need for the third world countries to strengthen their unity and cooperation and opposes the monopoly of international affairs by the superpowers. it stands for and promotes the peaceful settlement of disputes between african countries and has made positive contributions to the preservation and reinforcement of african unity."

the chinese foreign minister said: "the situation prevailing in africa is most inspiring. the tendency of unity among the great african peoples is growing ever stronger, and the struggles for national liberation are daily developing in depth. the valiant struggles to win national independence and equal rights for all nationalities, waged by the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), spanish sahara, namibia, zimbabwe and azania, which are not yet independent, have dealt heavy blows at the colonialists and white racists. relying on their own unity and cooperation, the independent african states and peoples are advancing in eliminating the consequences of prolonged aggression and enslavement by imperialism and colonialism. the african countries are unfolding a struggle to develop their national economies, and to oppose the intensified plunder of africa by imperialism for shifting off its economic crises. the peoples of the african countries, uniting with the peoples of other third world countries, are persevering in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and hegemonism."

"the african peoples will still meet with difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance," he added, "but so long as the african peoples heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to frustrate the various schemes of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all expansionist forces and further win great victories in their struggles for national independence." "as always, we chinese people will stand firm on the side of the african peoples and resolutely support our african brothers in their just struggles," he said.

the chinese foreign minister said that although china and nigeria were far apart, the two peoples had forged a profound friendship in their protracted

struggles against imperialism and colonialism. "now his excellency commissioner for external affairs okoi arikpo has come to visit our country and hold friendly talks with us on international issues of common interest to our two sides and the question of further developing sino-nigerian relations. we are sure that the mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries will be further enhanced," he said.

in his speech, commissioner arikpo said: "in the spirit of true friendship and genuine affection, i bring the greetings of my head of state, his excellency general yakubu gowon and of the people of nigeria to your great leader, his excellency chairman mao tsetung, prime minister chou en-lai and the great revolutionary people of china."

speaking of the achievements the chinese people have made in the short span of two decades, he said: "they underscore the virtus of hardwork and self-reliance; and, above all, they prove that, given the human will, the formidable forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism can be vanquished exclamation"

he pointed out china's "willingness to share with other developing countries her own experience and to offer genuine technical and economic assistance on terms by far more liberal than those of the wealthier nations is, indeed, a demonstration of their concern for their prosperity."

although the political map of africa has changed profoundly in recent years, yet africa as a whole is still locked in a grim battle against the pernicious forces of imperialism and colonialism. in those parts of africa still under colonial rule, the struggle against oppression, racism and injustice continues unabated. these evil forces brutalize the face and life of africa. they deny africans their fundamental human rights. and they exploit, in the traditional colonialist manner, the wealth and resources of africa for the exclusive benefit of the colonialists."

"nigeria, like china, abhors imperialism in all its forms," he stressed, "we in nigeria are totally committed to the organisation of african unity and the african liberation movements. we believe that a strong organisation of african unity will in itself provide the unity required and constitute thereby a bulwark against the evils of imperialism. the line of battle has been drawn and there is no looking back. the africans themselves will of course have to fight their battle."

"we nigerians are a peace loving people," dr. arikpo declared. "our most urgent pre-occupation is to develop our country and raise the standard of living of our people. to this end, we have come to the conclusion that we must ensure that our resources are exploited by the nigerians themselves and used for their benefit."

he said: "china and nigeria have many things in common. in spite of the distance separating us, we have a lot to learn from each other to our mutual benefit. i am, therefore, happy to acknowledge that our relations are developing along the right lines."

in conclusion, commissioner arikpo reiterated on behalf of the government and people of the federal republic of nigeria, their pledge of sincere friendship and cooperation with the government and people of the people's republic of china in the common struggle against poverty and ignorance, against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, and for peace and justice in the world.

Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Continue Talks with Dr. Arikpo

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying continued talks this morning with dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of nigeria. the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Meet Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of nigeria, and members of his party o.o. fafowora and musa musawa.

t.a. mgbokwere, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy in peking, participated in the meeting.

present were ho kung-kai, chao yuan, chu chuan-hsien, chu hsien-sung, ma chieh-hsien, hsu erh-wei and ma wu-yeh of the chinese foreign ministry.

Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Sees Acrobatic Show in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of nigeria, and his party saw a performance by the peking acrobatic troupe here this evening.

accompanying the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned hsiang chien, wang chih-fan, chao yuan and chu chuan-hsien. t.a. mgbokwere, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy here, was present.

the distinguished nigerian guests visited tsinghua university this morning and were warmly welcomed by the teachers and students. yesterday, the guests visited the palace museum and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of nigeria, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister ho ying, minister fang yi of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned hsiang chien, wang chih-fan, ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, cheng fei, wen yeh-chan, chao yuan and chu chuan-hsien.

present were charge d'affaires ad interim t.a. mgbokwere and officials of the nigerian embassy here.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. toasts were drunked to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and nigeria and of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 27, 1973)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", left here by air today for shanghai in the company of wang yi, a leading member of the "people's daily".

the korean delegation arrived here yesterday and was feted in the evening by tan chi-lung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee.

comrades tan chi-lung and chong jun gi spoke at the banquet wishing that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and korea would be further strengthened and developed.

while in hangchow, the korean comrades-in-arms visited a silk mill and toured the west lake and sites of historical interest.

on their departure, the korean guests were seen off at the airport by lai ko-ko, secretary, and chen ping, standing committee member, of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee, and hsu shu-nien, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hangchow municipal committee.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Minister Xuan Thuy Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for home by special plane this morning.

seeing him off at the airport were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned including shen chien, hsiao huang and liang feng.

present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and embassy officials; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and embassy officials; and toch kham doeun, ambassador of cambodia to china.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ministers Receive Chinese Archaeological Group

(NCNA-English Lima, Apr. 27, 1973)

peruvian ministers of education, energy and mines, and fisheries -- alfredo carpio becerra, horge fernandez maldonado and javier tantalean vanini -- respectively received the chinese archaeological group led by hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, on april 25 and 26.

the ministers had friendly conversations with the visiting group. they expressed the desire to promote and develop still further the cultural and scientific contacts between the peoples of peru and china through the exchange of friendly visits.

present on the occasions were wang yen-chang, charge d'affaires ad irterim of the chinese embassy here, and other embassy officials.

hsia nai presented to the three ministers replicas of paintings of the west han dynasty and other gifts.

the peruvian national committee of culture gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the archaeological group for its friendly visit to peru.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet in Connection with Founding of Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 27, 1973)

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng gave a banquet at the embassy last evening in connection with the founding of the romanian-chinese friendship association.

the banquet was attended by chivu stoica, chairman, and stefan pavel, dumitru joita, stefan pascu, and eugen barbu, vice-chairmen, of the romanian-chinese friendship association, as well as a. vela, vice-chairman of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries.

there were cordial exchanges between hosts and guests at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of chinese-romanian friendship and unity.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Ho Ying Meet Somali Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying met here this afternoon mohamed warsama ali, minister of foreign trade and his wife and all members of the somali trade delegation he is leading.

premier chou en-lai and others had friendly conversations with mohamed warsama ali and somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman.

present on the occasion were wang ming-chun, yang yang, chang hsing-chiao, hsu erh-wei, chao ching-tien and li hui.

Somali Foreign Trade Minister and Wife Give Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

mohamed warsama ali, head of the somali trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and his wife gave a return banquet here tonight.

present at the banquet were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang, vice-foreign minister fu hao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and leading members of chinese departments concerned wang ming-chun, ho kung-kai, hsu li-chin, hsueh na and li pu-hsiao.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and his wife and all members of the somali trade delegation also attended.

minister warsama and minister pai hsiang-kuo toasted the constant growth of the militant friendship against imperialism and colonialism between the chinese and somali peoples and of the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnam Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

a friendship delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions flew in here this afternoon on a visit to china.

leader of the delegation is vo ngoc ho, member of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and executive member of the executive committee of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions, and deputy leader is nguyen van sanh, member of the executive committee of the federation.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted at the airport by shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, chang shih-chung and tsao hsien-po, vice-chairmen of the peking trade union council, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned ou tang-liang, tang chang, hsiao huang and hsing jen-

hsien, as well as tsou jui-lu, representative of peking workers.

on hand were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam, and members of the two embassies here.

Keng Piao Fetes South Vietnam Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, hosted a banquet here tonight to warmly welcome the friendship delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions led by vo ngoc ho, member of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and executive member of the executive committee of the federation, and nguyen van sanh, member of the executive committee of the federation.

among the guests were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam, and officials of the two embassies here.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of fraternity, cordiality and friendship.

comrade shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department, was the first to speak at the banquet. he warmly praised the heroic workers and people of south viet nam who, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government and with the powerful support of their kith and kin in the north, waged a long, courageous struggle against u.s. imperialism and finally forced the u.s. and its allied troops to pull out of south viet nam, thus winning the great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he wished the south vietnamese workers and people new and still greater victories in their future struggle.

comrade shen chien added, the delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions has come to china at a time when "may first" international labour day -- the glorious festival of the unity for struggle of the working people throughout the world -- is around.

its visit will certainly help strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the workers and other people of the two countries, he noted.

the chinese workers and the rest of the chinese people will, as always, continue to carry out their internationalist duty and give all-out support to the just cause of the workers and other people of south viet nam till complete victory is won, shen chien declared.

delegation leader vo ngoc ho said in his speech, his delegation holds it a great honour to celebrate "may first" international labour day with the chinese comrades-in-arms and pay a friendly visit to china. the south vietnamese workers and labouring people, living and fighting in extremely hard circumstances, greatly admire and warmly praise the achievements of the chinese workers and people in the socialist revolution and construction.

speaking of the excellent situation in south viet nam, vo ngoc ho said, the south vietnamese armymen and civilians are resolved to respond to the call of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, and strictly implement all the provisions of the paris agreement. the workers and labouring people in the liberated zone will unite as one, foster patriotism, overcome every difficulty, heal war wounds, do their utmost in production and economic construction and develop culture, education and public health, and at the same time sharpen vigilance, safeguard peace and defend the liberated zone.

delegation leader vo ngoc ho presented hard facts to expose the continuous, grave violations of the paris agreement on the part of the u.s. government and the saigon administration. he said, "over the past three months shooting has not stopped in viet nam and blood has not ceased to flow. the people there have not been able to enjoy life in peace. they are still suffering from untold hardship and misery." he urged the u.s. government and the saigon administration to strictly implement all the provisions of the paris agreement.

the delegation leader expressed the wish that the friendship between the peoples of viet nam and china would last as the mountains and rivers of the two countries do.

present at the banquet were also chang shih-chung, ou tang-liang, tsao hsien-po, hsiao huang, tang chang, hsing jen-hsien and tsou jui-lu.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Fang Yi, Chen Mu-hua Meet Sudanese Delegation of Ministry of Industry and Mining

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with sudanese delegation of ministry of industry and mining led by mohamed yousif sanhoury, deputy under-secretary of the ministry of planning.

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin was present on the occasion.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned hsu li-chin, ma hsueh-kuei, and wang hsi-tao, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in sudan.

in the evening chen mu-hua gave a banquet for the sudanese guests.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Former US Ambassador to France

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with former u.s. ambassador to france arthur kittredge watson, his wife and daughter.

present at the meeting were chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including hsieh li, ting yuan-hung, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao.

Former US Ambassador to France Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

arthur kittredge watson, former u.s. ambassador to france, his wife and daughter left peking by air today for a visit to kwangchow before going home.

during their stay in peking, they visited factories, a school, the great wall and other places of interest. they were seen off at the airport today by chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsieh li and ting yuan-hung, leading members of organizations concerned.

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* NATIONAL *
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CYL CONGRESSES

Tientsin, Anhwei and Shansi Call CYL Congresses--New CYL Provincial and Municipal Leadership Organs Elected

- The three congresses present a lively and dynamic scene and give full expression to the spiritual outlook of fighting in unity on the part of the broad masses of youths tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 27, 1973)

The Communist Youth League congresses of Tientsin municipality, Anhwei Province and Shansi Province were successively called from April 17 through 26. The three congresses seriously studied a series of directives from Chairman Mao on criticism of revisionism and rectification of style and youth work, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, summed up CYL work, discussed future tasks, and respectively elected and brought into being the 6th CYL Tientsin Municipal Committee, the 5th CYL Anhwei Provincial Committee and the 6th CYL Shansi Provincial Committee. The three congresses presented a lively and dynamic scene and gave full expression to the spiritual outlook of fighting in unity on the part of the broad masses of youths tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Hsieh Hsüeh-kung, First Secretary of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, Sung P'ei-chang, Secretary of the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee, Hsieh Chen-hua, First Secretary of the CCP Shansi Provincial Committee and others separately attended the three provincial and municipal congresses and expressed warm greetings to the meetings and encouraged the broad masses of CYL members and youths to study seriously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, penetratingly criticize revisionism and rectify the style, and firmly follow the

road of integration with workers and peasants and make a contribution to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

While the congresses were in session, representatives of the two provinces and one municipality, true to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," seriously studied the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, studied a series of directives from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on criticism of revisionism and rectification of style, and associated the realities of youth work with penetrating criticism of the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of vainly trying to alter the Party's basic line and policy, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. They criticized the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of opposing the road of integration of youths with workers and peasants and sabotaging and interfering with the orientation of the youth movement led by Chairman Mao, raised the consciousness of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and strengthened consciousness of the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With great emotion, the representatives of the two provinces and one municipality present at the congresses reviewed the history of the fight since the great proletarian cultural revolution and talked freely on the excellent situation in youth work under the Party leadership of these provinces and municipality.

The congresses separately issued calls urging League organizations at various levels of the two provinces and one municipality to lead the League members and youths to tackle works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao assiduously, to seriously seek proper criticism of revisionism and rectification of style and firm implementation of the Party's various proletarian policies, and to call into full play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of youths for socialist construction. The broad masses of youths must be mobilized and organized to hold high the banner of the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and building socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results," to take an active part in learn-from-Tach'ing-in-industry campaign and learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture campaign, to work vigorously and assiduously and to strive for the fulfillment of various tasks in a struggle to accelerate the pace of socialist construction.

While the congresses were in session, representatives of the two provinces and one municipality carried out many activities of educational significance. The representatives of Tientsin municipality visited the Martyrs Mausoleum of Tientsin Municipality and visited the Museum on the History at Sant'iaoshih. The representatives of Anhwei Province visited an exhibition on the deeds of people's good doctor Li Yüeh-hua. After the congress, the whole body of members of the CYL committee of Shansi Province and some of the representatives went to martyr Liu Hu-lan's home town of Wenshui hsien to visit Liu Hu-lan's Mausoleum. Through these activities, congress representatives received profound class education.

In accordarce with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and after adequate fermentation and consultation, the representatives of the three provincial and municipal congresses separately elected and brought into being CYL provincial and municipal leadership organs. After the election and with the approval of the provincial and municipal Party committees, Wang Shu-chen (f.王淑珍), Ch'en Hsiang-wen (陈相文) and Li Te-lin (李德林) were appointed secretaries of the CYL Tientsin Municipal Committee and Chang Kuei-chen (f.张桂珍) and Wang Hsüeh-min (王学敏) as deputy secretaries. Appointed as secretaries of the CYL Anhwei Provincial Committee were Kuo Hung-chieh (郭宏杰), Ku Tsung-ch'in (谷宗勤), Wang Yu-hsiang (f.王有香) and Li Sheng-li (李胜利) and as deputy secretaries Ch'eng Cheng-wei (程正伟), Chang Jen (f.张韧) and Chao Yung-ho (赵永和). Appointed as secretary of the CYL Shansi Provincial Committee was Wang Yin-o (f.王银娥) and as deputy secretaries were Li Lin-kuang (李林广), Yüan Mei-lien (f.袁美莲) and Li Hsiu-lin (李秀林).

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MODEL PLA COMPANY

Persevere in Learning from the Good 8th Company, Refuse To Be Corrupted and Remain Unstained Forever

- The PLA Nanking Command held in Shanghai a meeting for exchanging experience in learning from the Good 8th Company and a general meeting in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the awarding of the title of "Good 8th Company," Tu P'ing, Political Commissar of the Nanking Command and Wang Hung-wen, secretary of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, made speeches encouraging everyone to unfold penetrating learn-from-Good-8th-Company activities centering on such a lever as the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 27, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, April 26, 1973) The PLA Nanking Command recently held in Shanghai an experience-exchange meeting on learning from the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" and a general meeting in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the awarding of the title of "Good 8th Company." The commanders and fighters present at the meetings expressed the determination to continuously unfold penetrating learn-from-Good-8th-Company activities in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, to further develop our army's fine style of being humble and modest and fighting amidst hardship, and to win new and still greater victories under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the ten years since the awarding of the title "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road," many advanced collectives like the Good 8th Company have emerged from the Nanking Military Region. The advanced units represented at the experience-exchange meeting included the Party committee of a certain division which organized commanders and fighters in doggedly learning from the Good 8th Company while leading the army unit in carrying out its garrison duties in Shanghai, the 4th company of a certain PLA unit which kept in constant touch with the Good 8th Company and brought the new style of "being physically placed in a bustling city and yet not stained by a single speck of dust" to the foot of the Chung Mountains of Nanking, the "Armymen and Civilians Joint Defense Model Company" (軍民联防模范連) which guided by the Good 8th Company as an example made contributions to the defense of the offshore islands of the East Sea and toward its own building, the 3rd anti-aircraft gun company of a certain PLA unit which learned from the Good 8th Company and led cadres and fighters to read books assiduously and remold their world outlook, the "Repairs Company Founded on Hard Work and Thrift" (勤俭創業修理連) which like the Good 8th Company remained humble and modest in the face of honors. There was also the "Red Banner Militia Regiment" of Chiehhsieh commune of Haian hsien, Kiangsu Province, which scored outstanding achievements in the learn-from-Good-8th-Company activities.

While the meetings were going on, the representatives widely exchanged experiences. It was unanimously held that the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" was an advanced typical example that had grown under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In learning from the Good 8th Company and building companies into advanced groups like the Good 8th Company, the most important thing was to act like the cadres and fighters of the Good 8th Company by seriously tackling works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, firmly bearing in mind the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, vigorously waging class struggle on the ideological level, doggedly conquering bourgeois ideology with proletarian ideology, and maintaining forever a firm and correct political orientation in the struggle between two classes and two lines.

Reviewing the situation of the past ten years in unfolding learn-from-Good-8th-Company activities, everyone enthusiastically pointed out that Party organizations at various levels must strengthen leadership over such study activities. Leadership cadres at various levels must take the lead and, in a practical way, lead the army units to acquire the Good 8th Company's good ideas, good style and good experience and to strengthen continuously the building of army units toward revolutionization.

At a general meeting held on the 25th, responsible persons of the Nanking Command and Shanghai Municipal Party Committee made speeches, encouraging everyone to seek the deepening of the learn-from-Good-8th-Company activities centering closely round such a lever as the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style.

In his speech, Political Commissar Tu P'ing of the Nanking Command called upon the commanders and fighters of the units under the Regional Command to take the Good 8th Company as an example, to read and study seriously, to penetratingly criticize the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, to strive to raise the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle to resolutely carry out thoroughly Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline about "digging deep holes, laying in grain everywhere and seeking no hegemony" and "being prepared for war and for natural disasters and doing everything for the people" and to make a new contribution toward the defense of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In his speech, Wang Hung-wen, Secretary of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, said that in the past ten years, the comrades of the Good 8th Company had unswervingly complied with Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" and maintained at all times a vigorous fighting spirit in class struggle and two-line struggle and in the battle to promote proletarian ideas and eliminate bourgeois ones in the ideological area. The brilliant example of the Good 8th Company gave a hefty boost to the building of our army units. The advanced deeds of the Good 8th Company became teaching material to the people of Shanghai in conducting revolutionary -tradition education calling for humility and modesty and hard struggle.

Wang Hung-wen called on the military men and civilians to learn seriously from the Good 8th Company in the criticize-revisionism and rectification

campaign. He said, we must "refuse to be corrupted and remain forever unstained" the way the Good 8th Company did and maintain and develop such true political features as hard struggle and persevere in continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Like the Good 8th Company, our army must maintain close ties with the masses of people and consciously learn from the masses. The broad masses of people must fervently love, support and back our people's army. Our Party leadership at various levels and our old cadres must, like the Good 8th Company, train and create successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility. New and old cadres on various fronts must, like the comrades of the Good 8th Company, learn from each other and seek mutual progress and mutual improvement.

At the meeting, the representatives of the "Good 8th Company" reported on the development of their company in the past few years and expressed the determination to acquire humbly the advanced experience of fraternal units. Demobilized and retired fighters of the Good 8th Company also came from all corners of the motherland to attend the meeting. They reported new achievements scored on various fronts through maintaining and developing the fine style of the Good 8th Company.

* * *

WORKER STUDENTS

First Group of Worker-Students Graduated from Talien Engineering College Play a Backbone Role in Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 30, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, April 28, 1973) After returning to their positions of production, the first group of worker-students of Talien Engineering College who graduated a year ago from the experimental classes of the specialty of inorganic matter and the specialty of machine building actively played the role of a backbone. They have won warm praise from the workers and cadres of factories and mines.

This first group of worker-students graduated from the specialty of inorganic matter and the specialty of machine building of Talien Engineering College totalled 52 in number. They came from more than 30 factories, mines and other enterprises in Liaoning Province. Their average length of service is ten years or more. During the period of study in the college, they conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, actively took part in the educational revolution and, on the basis of continuous practice, put stress on the study of basic theoretical knowledge and special theoretical knowledge, further raised their political and ideological level and technical and theoretical level and built up their ability to solve practical problems. Upon graduation, they returned to their positions of production. The majority of them have become technical backbones in the factories, mines and other enterprises. Among them, 28 now serve as technicians, four are assigned to regulate production, ten are held responsible for supervising production in a factory or a workshop, and four have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

In the summer of last year, T'iehling Chemical Fertilizer Plant urgently needed a large supply of nitrogen, which was lacking in this plant for the time being. Transportation of nitrogen from other localities would take much time, and this would impede production in this plant. What should be done?

After studying the problem together with the old workers, Han Ch'eng-i, a technician of this plant and graduate from the specialty of inorganic matter of Talien Engineering College, suggested using the copper electrolysis device of this plant to make nitrogen. With the support of the plant's leaders and the masses of workers, he also applied the principle of reaction of electrolysis of copper and the relevant knowledge of chemistry which he learned in the engineering college and drew up a working plan. Eventually, he produced nitrogen of high purity, thereby meeting the urgent needs of production.

In the past year after he returned to the plant, he took an active part in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, perseveringly put politics in command and delved into technical study for the revolutionary cause. He made designs for such equipment as ball bearing devices, ammonium cooler and

heat exchanger and suggested five measures for technical innovation, which were found effective in practice. In October last year, he was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

An old worker and a communist, Chu Ch'in-shan of the Talien No. 4 Machine Tools Plant accepted the task of designing an internal spherical surface grinding machine when he returned to the plant upon graduation from the specialty of machine building of the engineering college. The main shaft of this grinding machine had to rotate at high speed and required high precision in processing. Fearing no hardship, he made full use of his practical experience in the past years and his theoretical knowledge learned from the college, looked up many reference books, learned humbly from the masses and eventually succeeded in designing and trial-making such a grinding machine.

Applying his theoretical knowledge of material mechanics and mechanical design, he drew designs in such a way that the machine parts were accurate and handy and were closely and rationally arranged to fit each other. For the purpose of putting these parts into production as quickly as possible and saving manpower and material, he boldly innovated the body and work bench of a horizontal lathe produced by this plant, and adopted it to the internal spherical surface grinding machine. He took only two months' time to accomplish his task from design and drawing to processing and assembly. He won praise from the masses of workers.

Wang Mou-shan, a worker-student who studied in the same specialty as Chu Ch'in-shan and an old worker of Liangchiatien Chemical Fertilizer Plant at Chin hsien, also accomplished by his own effort the design of a composite furnace.

According to statistics, in the past year after their return to their positions of production, 34 of the worker-students of the first group graduated from Talien Engineering College accomplished 28 items of technical innovation and made 19 designs regarding special machine tools, big devices, and technological processes of production in a workshop or a work section. The cadres and the workers said happily: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, workers with practical experience go to study in university. Like tigers with wings, they can play a still greater role when they return to their positions of production. As a result of the interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, some of the university graduates of the past were unable to solve practical problems. The two different lines really produce different results.

This group of worker-students were not content with the theoretical knowledge they already had acquired. After returning to their positions of work, they perseveringly carried out private study in conjunction with the realities of production and continued to raise their theoretical level, so as to guide their practical work in a better way.

A fitter of Wafangtien Machine Tools Plant in Luta municipality and a graduate from the specialty of machine building of Talien Engineering College, Sung Ming-ch'en accepted from the leadership of this plant the task of trial-

making an all-purpose tool microscope. Working from dawn to dusk, he made use of his spare time to delve into the theoretical knowledge of optics and, by his own efforts, studied "Theory of Optical Instruments," looked up reference materials regarding more than ten kinds of instruments including telescope, wide-angle surveying instruments, and big-tool microscopes, and read such books as "Techniques of Survey and Identification." With the support of the plant's leadership and the masses of workers, he accomplished with rather good results the task of designing and installing an all-purpose tool microscope.

To accomplish the task of designing the making of gas from heavy oil, Cheng Chin-yuan, a graduate of the specialty of inorganic matter of Talien Engineering College and an old worker of Talien Chemical Plant, persevered in doing private study despite his handicaps of old age and poor eyesight. In the past year, he looked up the reference materials in Chinese and foreign languages under such titles as "Handbook of Design of Petro-chemical Industry" and "Calculations of Chemical Industry," and took down notes in detail on the important reference materials. Meanwhile, he went deeply into realities to take part in experiment, inspection and identification, thereby gradually mastering the reaction mechanism, material parameters and design method in the making of gas from heavy oil. He accomplished the principal technological calculations in only four months.

After returning to the factories, many of the worker-students also go on their own initiative to teach the workers by various means the technical knowledge they have learned in the college. They hold various types of technical symposia in the workshop and actively shouldered the work of spare-time technical education. Some of them also make simple drawings of the calculation of gears which the workers found it rather difficult to master, and gave them to the workers for reference in study. They taught scientific and technical knowledge in simple language and by simple demonstrations, meriting deep welcome of the masses of workers.

* * *

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Workers and Staff Members of Anshan Iron and Steel Company Perseveringly Carry Out Technical Innovation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang dated April 29, 1973) In the light of Chairman Mao's instructions on the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," the broad masses of workers and staff members of Anshan Iron and Steel Company perseveringly and unremittingly carry out technical innovation, continuously introduce technical reform in this complex and vigorously tap the potentials of its equipment, bringing about a remarkable change in the outlook of this company. During the three years from 1970 to 1973, this company achieved more than 10,000 items of technical innovation, of which more than 1,200 items being major ones. As a result of continued adoption of new techniques, new technological processes, new materials and new equipment, some old factories and mines are rejuvenated with surging vitality and give remarkably greater output. Since the nationwide liberation, more than 20 of the principal factories and mines have been renovated or expanded or new ones built, with their productive capacity surpassing the designed level.

With the national economy developing at high speed, the state imposes ever higher demands on Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Guided by the "Constitution of Anshan and Steel Company" approved by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers and staff members of this company display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, actively tap the productive potentials and vigorously contribute toward developing the iron and steel industry of our country.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians criticized and reckoned the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang in undermining production of Anshan Iron and Steel Company, thereby further raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the past few years, with the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement as the key link, the Party organizations at all levels carried out deep-going education in ideology and political line and pushed forward the continued development of the mass activities of technical innovation and tapping of potentials. The workers went all out, aimed high and were determined to promote the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," to retrieve the time lost due to the interference and sabotage by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to quicken the tempo of development of this old base area of iron and steel production, and to produce more and better iron and steel in aid of the socialist revolution and construction in our country.

The seamless steel tubing plant was built according to a foreign design during the period of the first 5-year plan of China's national economy.

In the past, as a result of the influence of the revisionist line, some people of this plant regarded some of the equipment and technological processes as something "fine, precision, top-notched" and unalterable. After the earth-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee of this plant led the masses to criticize penetratingly the revisionist trash, such as the "doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace" and the "slavish comprador philosophy," thereby liberating the thinking of the workers and staff members and enabling them to pluck up their revolutionary courage of daring to think and to act. They integrated their revolutionary spirit of a high degree with a strict scientific attitude and, on the basis of their experience acquired through long-time practice, introduced a series of innovation in the boring machine and the diameter rectifier, greatly increasing the output of this plant. In 1972, the output of the whole plant topped that in the record year before the great cultural revolution by 22 percent and surpassed the designed capacity by 130 percent, and the varieties and specifications of products also increased by more than 100 percent as against that before the great cultural revolution.

The medium-sized rolling mill is run on the basis of an old plant left behind from the period of the Japanese occupation. In the past, some people held that some of the equipment of this mill were too old to be innovated and it was worthless to make innovation, and the only way to change the backward outlook of this mill was to rebuild it. In the past few years, the Party committee of this mill aroused the masses to criticize squarely the revisionist trash of laying undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern and to make strenuous efforts to innovate the old equipment and the old technological processes while taking a firm hold of current production. After almost four years' hard work, they adopted means appropriate to the simple and crude conditions and innovated more than 20 sets of mechanical equipment, such as the hot saw, a straightening device and a hoisting machine, improved more than 30 items of old technological processes. As a result, the old mill took on a completely new look. Last year, the output of rolled steel of the whole mill topped that in the year of record output before the great cultural revolution by more than 55 percent and increased by six times as compared with the record annual output during the period of Japanese occupation. At the same time, they accomplished in an all-round manner the various economic quotas of this mill. This mill became one of the advanced plants and mines under the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

In the course of conducting technical innovation and tapping potentials, the Party organizations at all levels in Anshan Iron and Steel Company pay close attention to making overall planning and strengthening their leadership. They combine the reinforcement of the present weak links in production and techniques with the general reform of the enterprise, draw relevant plans, arouse the masses to concentrate forces to make a major breakthrough at one time, so as to insure that the activities of technical innovation and tapping of potentials may develop one link after another in a chain.

Takushan iron mine is an open mine which has a history of more than 50 years. The high mountain here has become a deep pit and most of the original equipment and technological processes have failed to meet the demands of deep extraction.

Grasping this characteristic, the Party committee of this mine drew an overall plan for technical innovation and tapping of potentials in the whole mine, fixing a long-range goal for strife and making short-term concrete arrangements. It first aroused the masses to concentrate forces to innovate the old-type shock drill. With the help of the relevant departments, it successfully made a gear drill of a new type, increasing the efficiency of drilling by two to three times. Immediately after that, the Party committee of the mine led the workers and staff members to innovate the old-type powered shovel. With the close cooperation by the fraternal units, it succeeded in changing this old-type shovel into a long-term powered shovel, raising the efficiency of digging in the mining pit by 100 percent or so. Taking advantage of this opportunity, it again led the masses to direct the spearhead of technical innovation and tapping of potentials at such weak links as blasting and ore dressing. In the past few years, in Takushan iron mine, the activities of technical innovation and tapping of potentials developed continuously from a point to a whole area, were systematized gradually, and quickly became a new productive force.

To uphold the mass line perseveringly, vigorously launch a mass movement and fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians--this is an outstanding characteristic of the activities of technical innovation and tapping of potentials carried out in Anshan Iron and Steel Company. The leading cadres of various plants and mines constantly go deeply into the first line of production to labor together with the masses and at the same time to join them in finding new ways to launch technical innovation and tap potentials. After making clear the main orientation, they organize "three-in-one" groups to join forces to make a breakthrough.

In the past few years, more than 300 "three-in-one" groups constantly fought actively on the first line of production throughout Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Some model laborers and advanced producers, such as Li Shao-k'uei, Wang Ch'ung-lun, Li Chin-shan and Liu Te-shen, broke the barriers between one plant and another and between one trade and another and extensively carried out technical coordination and technical demonstrations. As a result of the earth-shaking mass movement, many of the technical difficulties which some people formerly regarded as hardly surmountable were surmounted smoothly, and many of the things which formerly appeared to be hardly feasible within a short period of time were quickly achieved.

Before the great cultural revolution, the workers of the No. 1 steel refining plant suggested going further to carry out technical innovation and to tap potentials. The leadership of the plant at that time held that this plant was an old one whose potentials had been exploited almost completely and whose production was carried out on a fixed scale and it was necessary to ask for money and equipment from the state if this plant was to increase its output. It relied on a few people alone to look up data and to calculate the quotas and drew a so-called "large-scale" plan which necessitated an investment of 35,000,000 yuan and a large supply of equipment and materials from the state. This plan had been dragged on for many years and did not materialize.

During the great cultural revolution, the workers criticized the "large scale" plan which they said was actually a "doing-nothing" plan. As soon as the new Party committee cancelled this plan as soon as it was established. Its principal leading members went separately to the workshops, asked the masses to discuss the tasks and aroused them to make suggestions and methods and to carry out technical innovation and tap potentials through self-reliance. The workers and staff members actively organized more than ten "three-in-one" breakthrough groups and technical demonstration teams to join forces more than ten times continuously to make breakthroughs in the light of the major technical problem of "loading more ore, dressing more ore and keeping the furnace in good conditions." They took advantage of the time of overhaul to work with their own hands to innovate three open-hearth furnaces. Adopting the method of "an ant gnawing a bone," they made and installed by their own effort three big steel-casting machines and feeding machines and at the same time made a series of technical innovation of the receptacle for holding molten steel and the steel ingot molds. As a result, without asking for investment from the state and at the expense of only several million yuan as overhaul outlays, this plant was practically able to maintain its productive ability at the level specified in the original plan.

* * *

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Peking Warmly Celebrates May Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

hundreds of thousands of workers and other labouring people attended jubilant gala parties here today in celebration of may first, international labour day. they hailed china's tremendous victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and her new victories in all fields of work thanks to the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they also acclaimed the new victories won by the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

red flags fluttered in many places and the strains of the "internationale" reverberated through the chinese capital. there is a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, at the centre of the majestic tienanmen gate. huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin stand on the eastern and western sides of tienanmen square. a giant slogan in front of the monument to the people's heroes reads: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" the slogan towers on the two sides are inscribed: "long live may first, international labour day exclamation" "long live marxism exclamation" "long live leninism exclamation" and "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation"

among those who attended the gala parties were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chu teh, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hung-wen and hua kuo-feng, members of the c.p.c. central committee; hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, saifudin, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chen yun, li fu-chun and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers of the state council; fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and wu teh, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. they extended festival greetings to the residents of peking and foreign friends present.

more than 4,500 friends from the five continents took part in the celebrations. among them were thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the c.p.b. central committee; the albanian trade union delegation led by jorgjia pecini; the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi; the korean government trade delegation led by pang tae ryul; the friendship delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions led by vo ngoc ho; mihai suder, minister-secretary of state at the ministry of forestry and building materials of romania; ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, general and madame duong sam ol, thiounn prasith, and keat chhon and madame keat chhon; the somali workers and youth delegation led by mohamud omar mohamed; munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking; personages from political, friendship, scientific and technical, educational, press, literary and art, medical and sports circles of various countries and foreign experts who are helping china in her socialist construction. the people in the capital extended a warm welcome to the foreign friends and hearty thanks to the people of various countries for their support to the chinese people. they expressed the determination to carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism, strengthen their revolutionary unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world, energetically support the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and resolutely oppose hegemonism and power politics practised by the two superpowers.

many compatriots from taiwan, hongkong and macao, patriotic overseas chinese and chinese-born nationals of foreign countries joined residents of peking in the celebrations and were warmly welcomed.

holiday activities lasted from morning till dusk. workers, suburban commune members, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals and other residents of peking got together in the working people's palace of culture, chungshan park, the summer palace and other parks. hundreds of amateur theatrical troupes of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as professional troupes presented selections from model revolutionary theatrical works, operas, concerts, songs and dances, acrobatics, puppet shows and ballads, which acclaim the victories of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and sing the praises of the great leader chairman mao, the great communist party of china and the great unity of all nationalities of the country.

sportsmen gave exhibitions of ball games, gymnastics, swimming, diving and cycling at all the major stadia and sports grounds. the cinemas gave a total of over 200 film shows.

the working people in peking displayed revolutionary vigour in the celebrations. they voiced their determination to further strengthen the great unity of all nationalities of the country under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, firmly implement chairman mao's instruction "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", do a still better job in fulfilling the fighting tasks set at the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, strive for greater results in china's socialist construction, and make greater contributions in supporting and helping the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles.

may day celebrations were also held in shanghai, tientsin, shenyang, nanking, kwangchow, wuhan, sian, chengtu and other chinese cities today.

Samdech Sihanouk Joins Tientsin People in May Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 1, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests today joined the people of tientsin in celebrating international labour day.

tientsin is alive today with the expressions of vigour, militant unity and friendship among peoples. tens of thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres, intellectuals, students and school children held gala parties in parks.

samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth, ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied to the gala party in shuishang park this morning by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leaders.

the park was a scene of jubilation upon the arrival of the distinguished guests. garland- and bouquet-waving holiday-makers cheered: "welcome, welcome, welcome, samdech sihanouk exclamation" "welcome, prime minister penn nouth exclamation" "welcome, special envoy ieny sary exclamation" they warmly greeted the cambodian people on their great victories in the struggle against u.s.

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aggression and for national salvation. they warmly greeted samdech sihanouk on his tremendously successful inspection tour of the liberated zone of cambodia. there were resounding shouts: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples exclamation" "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the distinguished guests made their way to the lakeside through cheering crowds and went boating on the lake. samdech and madame sihanouk cheerfully waved to the crowds.

the distinguished guests together with local leaders attended a performance of chinese and cambodian songs and other items. among the songs presented were "remembrance of china" and "oh exclamation china, my beloved second motherland exclamation", both being composed by samdech sihanouk, and "song of the guerrillas", also a cambodian song.

samdech sihanouk presented the chinese artists with a pictorial featuring his inspection tour of the liberated zone of cambodia, a collection of songs he wrote to praise the militant friendship among the cambodian, chinese, korean, vietnamese and lao peoples, and records of some of these songs.

also present at the gala party were chau seng and thiounn mumm, ministers, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, ambassador toch kham doeun and his wife and other distinguished cambodian guests.

accompanying them were also kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling, and professor chu hsien-yi.

samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests arrived here from peking by special train on the morning of april 29.

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Chinese Workers Greet Workers of Other Countries on Eve of May Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

"on the eve of may 1, international labour day, we sincerely thank the workers of the world for their support to the chinese people's cause of liberation and socialist revolution and construction. we will do our best to promote our unity with the international working class and make greater contributions to the liberation cause of the proletariat and the progress of mankind."

this statement was made by veteran worker hang pao-hua in an interview with hsinhua. he is vice-chairman of the trade union of peking "february 7" rolling stock plant. a participant of the historic february 7, 1923 strike, the first political strike of the chinese working class under the leadership of the communist party, hang pao-hua has since liberation in 1949 told hundreds of friends coming from other countries and regions how the chinese workers fought for and achieved liberation.

he said: "during our strike, we had the support of the workers of other countries. the emancipated chinese workers are duty-bound to support the struggles of the workers of the world."

hsinhua has interviewed industrial workers in the major chinese cities of peking, shanghai, tientsin and shenyang. these workers expressed the same views as hang pao-hua.

team leader chi ken-pao at the no. two converter workshop of the shanghai no. three steel mill which was put up within 56 days during the big leap forward year of 1958, said: "some worker delegations of foreign countries visited our workshop. to us, this was a valuable support".

from 1959 to 1961 when china had serious natural disasters, the workers of the workshop overcame many difficulties and turned out some kinds of special steel urgently needed by the state with a side blown converter. their efforts dealt a blow at the modern revisionists who tried to put pressure on the chinese people. last year, the workers worked hard and in four months turned the side blown converter into an oxygen top-blown converter.

advanced shanghai docker chang feng-chih showed hsinhua a gift from a foreign worker, a sculpture of a docker's powerful fist chiselled out of a piece of bronze. she said: "we appreciate this gift highly because it shows the profound proletarian friendship of the workers of other countries for the chinese working class."

chang feng-chih and her work team were assigned to load rice seed on a vessel bound for guinea. keeping close contacts with the meterological observatory during this time -- the rainy month of march --, the dockers worked whenever the rain stopped. chang feng-chih said: "the valiant struggle of the guinean people to safeguard their national independence and develop their economy inspired us to overcome difficulty. we worked faster so that our african brothers would not miss the farming season."

"we must speed up our socialist construction to support still better the struggle of the oppressed people all over the world. we want to greet may day with new achievements," said a worker-technician of the shenyang heavy machinery plant. this model worker, chin fu-chang, expressed the sentiments of all the workers of liaoning province. he has devised more than 50 types of new tools over the past dozen years. he and some other lathe turners made a trip to many places in this province recently to demonstrate their advanced techniques. he intends to write a book to summarize his and other workers' experience.

the workers of liaoning province, like chin fu-chang, are now engaged in a movement to increase production and practise economy. fortyfive-year-old chen tien-chi of the iron-smelting plant of the anshan iron and steel company recently devised a new way to turn out 75-tons more pig iron per tap. chen tien-chi and his team are noted for high-quality work over the years. lu sheng-ho of the talien mine cars plant, who has made more than 540 technical innovations since liberation, turned out an automatic gear shaper that doubled work efficiency.

wang teh-fa, a well-known worker-technician of shanghai, said: "there is a chinese saying 'during festivals one thinks more of one's kinsmen.' now on may day we think more of our class brothers and sisters all over the world."

wang teh-fa of the shanghai machine tools plant was born into a poor peasant family. he had only four years of schooling before he went to work at the age of 14 in the old society. after liberation he was sent to a technical school to study. he and his workmates over the past dozen years have designed and made many grinding machines, some reaching advanced standards. the plant has 250 such worker-technicians. chairman mao on july 21, 1968 declared: "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers." this gave great impetus to the proletarian educational revolution throughout the country. the plant set up a workers' university that september. the first 52 students with practical experience have finished their courses and are now working in the plant's scientific research and designing departments. they have designed and made large cylindrical grinding machines and other machine

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tools. wang teh-fa said: "the socialist system brought us emancipation not only politically and economically but technically."

tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, chinese workers are now studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought still harder. the 1,800 workers of the tientsin no. 2 woolen mill have formed 120 groups to study philosophy. fiftythree-year-old li chang-mao of the mill organized the first group of this kind in tientsin in 1958. over the past 15 years, the group has studied dialectical and historical materialism and applied marxist viewpoints to solving contradictions arising from production and political and ideological work. li chang-mao and his fellow workers recently transformed 16 ordinary looms into jet ones.

li chang-mao entered a private factory at the age of 13. he worked 12 hours a day and could not earn enough to support himself. li chang-mao said: "before liberation i thought i suffered because that was my fate. after liberation, educated by the party and studying marxism-leninism, i came to realize that the workers must win their emancipation through struggle under the leadership of a marxist party. i wish our brothers worker all over the world new achievements in studying marxism-leninism and i hope they unite still closer in struggling to emancipate themselves and all mankind."

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling on May Day

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Apr. 30, 1973)

a spokesman for the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front made the following announcement today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate "may first", international labour day, together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on may first as an expression of solicitude.

CAAC Deputy Director-General Meets and Fetes Former Chiang Major

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), met with and gave a luncheon here today for mr. chao ming-che, former army major and flight safety officer of the china airlines of the chiang kai-shek clique.

mr. chao's mother and two elder sisters were present at the meeting and banquet.

ma jen-hui had a cordial conversation with them in a pleasant atmosphere.

ma jen-hui extended a warm welcome to mr. chao ming-che for his patriotic act. inspired by the excellent situation at home and abroad, he said, chao ming-che had made up his mind to break away from kuomintang's control and return to the motherland and take part in her socialist construction. he congratulated mr. chao on his reunion with his family members after a separation of more than two decades. "we hope that mr. chao will join us in contributing to the great cause of unification of the motherland and to the building of our socialist motherland," he said.

mr. chao ming-che said that he was very grateful for the considerate attention given him by the government and people since his return to the motherland and for his reunion with his family. he declared: "i will, under the leadership of chairman mao, dedicate myself to the building of the socialist motherland and the liberation of our sacred territory taiwan."

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned under the general administration of civil aviation of china, the foreign ministry and the peking municipal revolutionary committee liu ming, wang pen-tso, chang chang, huang chi-ying, sun tsu-wu, ma chin-wei, chou tsung-wu and tien chien-jui.

WORKER CADRES

Many Workers in Central China Industrial Center Become Leading Cadres

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Apr. 29, 1973)

more than 4,800 workers in this industrial city have been promoted to leading posts at various levels in the past two years. now most of the leading cadres in plants and mines here are from the ranks of workers.

most of the new cadres have distinguished themselves during the great proletarian cultural revolution. women account for 13 per cent.

fortyone-year-old welder liu tao-cheng is now deputy secretary of the party committee of the wuhan heavy machinery plant. he began working as a child labourer at a coal mine at the age of nine before the founding of the people's republic. he was elected a model worker in 1958, and later he went through spare-time studies and became an engineer.

he still spends much of his time working at the bench, helping solve problems on the spot and doing ideological work among the workers.

thirtyfive-year-old chen ai-o, deputy secretary of the party committee of the state no. 1 cotton mill, was a spinner before her recent promotion. since she attended the national conference of outstanding workers and advanced units in 1959, she has kept an excellent record in production. she was elected to the wuhan municipal committee of the chinese communist party during the cultural revolution. she likes to work among young women workers who welcome her political and technical assistance.

party organizations at various levels are continuing education of the worker-cadres. many enterprises run classes for them to study party policies, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they also receive sincere help from veteran cadres.

WORKER TECHNICIANS

Central China Plant Trains Worker-Technicians

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 29, 1973)

the kaifeng air-separation equipment plant has run a year and a half set of courses at its workers' college.

after the pattern of the shanghai no. 1 machine tools plant in training technicians, the party committee of the kaifeng plant set up the workers' college in april 1971 for 38 experienced workers with some schooling. the college opened two classes in machinery and equipment, covering a dozen courses on general theory and specialities. teachers were invited from universities or colleges in kaifeng and other places. some veteran workers in this plant also gave lectures.

theory was integrated with practice, and teachers often took the students to workshops to give explanations. some lectures were given by worker-students who operated machines to drive their points home. then the teacher would give the theory.

one of the students, sun ching-cheng, a lathe-turner with 20 years' experience, had become literate in the plant's night school. he participated in designing a new type of oxygen maker after finishing the course.

sun ching-cheng was assigned to a technical group for designing special-purpose tools. he designed an eccentric tool-cutter arbour for a drilling machine, raising efficiency threefold while easing the labour.

some students can now do calculations for special machinery and equipment independently. some are able to map out improved work methods and draw blueprints for sets of equipment without relying on others.

ma ju-chou, a young worker, returned to his workshop to assemble a liquid oxygen tank car. thanks to his new knowledge, he made four proposals for innovations. they raised quality and economized on material.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Workers Greet May Day with New Achievements in Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1973)

shanghai workers are happy to greet may day with a new record for the first quarter's gross industrial output.

they produced 30 per cent more steel and 12.5 per cent more rolled steel than in the same 1972 period.

other achievements included a 100 per cent increase in the output of mining equipment and big tractors, upward of a 20 per cent increase in chemical fertilizer, insecticide, internal combustion engines, pumps and other goods needed by agriculture.

there was a more than 50 per cent increase in the output of transportation equipment, steam turbines for power stations, boilers for industry, bulldozers, large blowers, high-pressure pumps, special pumps and other products needed by basic industry.

the output of polyester cloth, chemical fibre, plastic products, clothing and furniture went up 30 per cent or more, and that of bicycles, watches, cameras, leather shoes and paper was up by at least 10 per cent.

the workers and cadres combined the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with criticism of the counter-revolutionary theories of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this hightened their revolutionary militancy.

workers of the shanghai aluminium products plant made technical innovations and turned out 31.4 per cent more in the first quarter of this year than last.

good political work by the party committee of the shanghai watch factory sparked a movement in other plants. it relied on the mass of workers and involved them more fully in planning, technical matters and management. this fired the workers' enthusiasm for socialism and stimulated production. the factory turned out 3.7 times as many watches in 1972 as in 1966, with a steady improvement in quality. its first quarter's output this year topped the same 1972 period by 10 per cent.

following suit, the shanghai steam turbine plant, which fulfilled its 1972 plan three months ahead of schedule for steam turbines for power stations, revised its 1973 production plan upward three times. the plant fulfilled 35 per cent of the year's plan in the first quarter.

the party committee of the city's heavy machinery plant made investigations in the shops and canvassed opinions among workers and cadres in the course of drawing this year's plan. this helped tap production potential, and the plant turned out 30.7 per cent more total output value in the first quarter of this year than last.

shanghai workers have made efforts to produce more things needed by agriculture. cadres and workers of the water pump plant went to villages to collect commune members' opinions at the beginning of this year. the growing needs of agriculture spurred the workers to redouble their efforts. the plant had originally planned to start producing a new product on a small scale in march, but the workers raced against time and turned out a large number.

the chemical industrial department decided to trial produce three highly effective pesticides with low toxicity this year. the workers of three insecticide plants made repeated experiments and, assisted by other factories, turned out the first batch of the new pesticides before spring sowing.

FARM MACHINES

China Produces More Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

china produced 20 per cent more farm machinery in the first three months of this year than in the same 1972 period to help step up the development of agriculture. considerable increases were registered in the output of water pumps, engines, hand tractors and rubber-tyred carts.

the shanghai tractor and motor vehicle company plans to make 50 per cent more gasoline engines for agricultural use this year than last. it overfulfilled the first quarter's state plan, producing 31 per cent more gross industrial output than in the same period of 1972. the hangchow gear box plant turned out six times as many gear boxes and gears, fulfilling the state targets ahead of schedule while raising quality.

the state allocated more equipment, materials and funds for sinking wells this year to help the communes extend the irrigated acreage. fourteen provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in northern china have turned out 34 per cent more pumps and other water-lifting equipment

for the mass campaign to sink pump wells. more than 42,000 deep wells in hopei province were fitted out with pumps in the last three months, enlarging the irrigated acreage by 120,000 hectares.

the factories produced 10 per cent more farm machine parts and auxiliary equipment. the shanghai gasoline engine plant made twice as many machine parts as in the first quarter of 1972, and the peking tractor-drawn machinery plant turned out 20 per cent more trailers.

many factories have coordinated their efforts to produce agricultural machinery.

an investigation in the countryside by the chengtu water pump factory in szechwan province, southwest china, showed that the commune members urgently needed water pumps with big diameters to irrigate terraced fields on hill slopes. the factory turned out large numbers of these and vacuum pumps.

investigations made by 74 teams sent to 13 provinces and municipalities helped the loyang tungfanghung tractor plant improve the design of a tractor's front wheel drive shaft. this improved manoeuvrability.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Trade Union Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the albanian trade union delegation led by jorgjia pecini, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions.

attending were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and embassy officials.

comrades jen yun-chung and jorgjia pecini spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of deep fraternal friendship and militant unity of the workers and peoples of china and albania.

jen yun-chung said: "the albanian trade union delegation has made a long journey to visit our country when the 'may 1' international labour day -- the great festival of the working people of the whole world in unity for struggle -- is round the corner. it has brought us the profound friendship of the albanian working class as well as their rich experience in socialist revolution and construction. this provides us chinese workers with a very good opportunity to learn directly from the albanian workers."

he praised the albanian people as a heroic people. "the albanian workers and people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, firmly oppose imperialism and modern revisionism and support all the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their just struggle internationally while internally they keep to the socialist road, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and have won great victories in the socialist revolution and construction," he said.

"the workers and peoples of china and albania are intimate class brothers," jen yun-chung added. "they are comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench and revolutionary comrades marching forward shoulder to shoulder. we are closely linked up by the common struggle against imperialism and revisionism and the great cause of socialist revolution and construction. we have always learned from each other, and supported and encouraged each other. the current visit of the albanian trade union delegation

will surely further the friendship between the workers and peoples of our two countries."

in her speech, jorgjia pecini said that all members of the delegation were very happy to have the opportunity to celebrate with the chinese workers and people the historic festival -- may first, the international labour day. "we have come in the midst of comrades, brothers and comrades-in-arms," she added.

she said: "our people and workers have followed with close attention the great achievements you have made under the leadership of the chinese communist party and comrade mao tsetung. we are extremely happy over your achievements because your success is our success."

the delegation leader continued, "a great friendship exists between the people of albania and china, which is unbreakable and militant. "for it is founded on the basis of our common ideals and forged in the course of the struggle to defend marxism-leninism, build socialism, and oppose imperialism headed by the u.s. and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism."

concluding, she said: "the adriatic sea may dry up but the friendship between the albanian and chinese people will last for ever because this friendship is fostered by the communist party of china and the albanian party of labour and by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people."

also present were liu hsi-chang, wang ching-ju, ou tang-liang, chao lan-hsiang, chin chao-yeh, shih lin-feng and chien ta-tung, as well as representatives of peking workers.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Hsieh Hua Meets and Fetes Algerian Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this evening met and feted the algerian medical delegation led by associate professor illoul gana, a member of the presidential office of the algiers medical college. a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed on the occasion.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles including chu chao, wang pu-ching, tan tai-chieh, hsu shou-jen, ma hsu, chen shih and li pang-chi.

first secretary ahmed dekhili and other officials of the algerian embassy in peking were also present.

the algerian medical delegation arrived in peking friday on a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Wool Group Leaves Peking for Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

a five-member wool group of the china national textile import and export corporation led by its deputy general manager pai kuang, left here by air today on a visit to australia at the invitation of a department of the australian government.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including wang yao-ting, li shu-teh and wang chen-ko.

counsellor r.w. cottrill of the australian embassy here was present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Leader of Canadian Petroleum Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here today with d.s. macdonald, leader of the petroleum mission from canada and minister of energy, mines and resources.

present on the occasion were wu fan-wu, tou ping-wen, tsai chou-tu, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and first secretary of the canadian embassy here j.l. paynter were also present.

CHINA AND CHAD

First Chinese Ambassador to Chad Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

wang jen-san, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of chad, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Vice Minister of Foreign Economy Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

gerhard nitzschke, vice-minister of foreign economy of the german democratic republic, and his party left here for home by air today.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min was among those seeing them off at the airport. g.d.r. ambassador to china gustav hertzfeldt and commercial counsellor of the g.d.r. embassy here ewald ludwig were present.

g. nitzschke and his party arrived in peking on april 25. they then went to kwangchow and visited china's 1973 spring export commodities fair as well as industrial and historical sites there.

they returned to peking from kwangchow yesterday. chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo met and had a friendly conversation with them this morning.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Professor Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, today met and feted professor nicolaas handrik kuiper, president of the institute of advanced scientific studies of france. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were tien fang-tseng, chu yung-hsing and chang su-cheng.

professor kuiper arrived in peking yesterday as guest of the institute of mathematics under the chinese academy of sciences.

French Medical Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, has met and hosted a banquet in honour of the french medical delegation, and had a friendly conversation with the french guests. the leader of the delegation is professor jean bernard and deputy leader is professor brouet.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of public health and representatives of medical workers in the chinese capital tan hsi-chun, chen wen-chieh, chang an, hsu shou-jen, li ho-min, hou tsung-chang, yen pi-ya and tien wu-chang. cultural attache fernand cornil of the french embassy here was present.

the french medical delegation arrived in china april 27 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health. it toured shanghai, hangchow and peking where the french guests visited hospitals, medical research institutions, factories, rural people's communes and places of historical interest.

professor jean bernard and eight other professors gave lectures in peking and shanghai and had discussions with chinese medical workers.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

ignatius kuti acheampong, head of state and chairman of the national redemption council of ghana, on april 26 received chinese ambassador to ghana ko hua in accra and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from accra.

kwame baah, ghanaian commissioner for foreign affairs, was also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ministers Receive Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Conakry, Apr. 28, 1973)

guinean minister of the social field keita nfamara, minister of health kekoura camara, and minister of social affairs madame mafory bangoura respectively received a group of chinese medical personnel and had cordial and friendly talks with them on april 27 and 28.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua was also present.

the group of chinese medical personnel arrived here on april 23 to work in guinea.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Four Japanese Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

four japanese guests including fumihiko togo, deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs, his wife, and shigeya zotoh, deputy director of the aviation bureau of the ministry of transportation, arrived here on a visit by air today.

they were greeted at peking airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, chen kang and liu yuan-hsiung. hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, was on hand.

Deputy Leader of Chinese Delegation to Japan Visits Ayabe City and Maizuru Port

(NCNA-English Kyoto, Apr. 28, 1973)

ma chun-ku, deputy leader, and chin li, member, of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, yesterday afternoon visited ayabe city, over 70 kilometres northwest of kyoto.

they were accorded an especially warm welcome by the local residents because it is the first time since the second world war for this mountain city with 50,000 population to welcome friends from the people's republic of china.

as they passed through the centre of the city accompanied by mayor kiyoshi hamuro, speaker of the municipal assembly and leader of the local trade union, textile workers, shop keepers, peasants coming to the city, mothers carrying babies, grey-haired old people, and pupils gathered along the streets, applauding and waving greetings to them.

a textile worker said that though it was the first time she saw members of the chinese delegation, she did not regard them as strangers but was as happy as welcoming her kinsmen returning home from afar.

ma chun-ku and chin li attended yesterday evening a welcome meeting held by people of ayabe city and the surrounding towns.

both mayor kiyoshi hamuro and ma chun-ku spoke at the meeting.

the local amateur artists and youngsters performed the ayabe dance and drum dance which had a tradition of 300 years. the ayabe dance depicts the peasants' joy in transplanting rice after rains, while the drum dance demonstrates the people's determination to advance continuously after victory.

ma chun-ku and the others went to maizuru city from ayabe this morning. accompanied by the mayor of the city and the leader of the shipbuilding workers' trade union, they visited the maizuru port and met the dock workers there.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Welcomed at Kyoto Meeting

(NCNA-English Kyoto, Apr. 28, 1973)

over 800 people of various circles in kyoto prefecture held a grand meeting yesterday evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to visit kyoto, an ancient cultural city of japan.

above the national flags of japan and china on the rostrum was a large streamer reading: "japan and china will be friends forever".

bouquets after bouquets were presented to the chinese delegation by japanese friends of various circles amid hearty applause.

zenryu tsukamoto, chairman of the kyoto prefectural committee to welcome the chinese delegation and president of the kyoto prefectural council for the japan-china friendship movement, extended warm welcome to the delegation on behalf of the people of kyoto prefecture. he said, "it is gratifying to welcome you at long last at this happy moment when the long-aspired normalization of japan-china relations had been realized."

addressing the meeting, kyoto mayor motoki funahashi said, "last year we received the shanghai dance troupe and the shanghai junior football team in kyoto. the friendly relations between japan and china have been strengthened through cultural and sports exchanges." he added, "it is a great pleasure for us to receive now the delegation led by liao cheng-chih and composed of personages of political, economic, cultural, academic and sports circles of china."

funahashi said, "the friendly contacts between kyoto and china have a long history of 1,000 years. the

fragrance of chinese culture still remains in kyoto's soil today. for this very reason, the kyoto citizens cherish a profound aspiration for development of the good neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china."

the mayor pointed out, "the normalization of relations between japan and china is only a prologue. japan-china relations have infinitely broad prospects."

speaking at the meeting, liao cheng-chih extended sincere thanks to the kyoto people of various circles for their warm welcome and generous hospitality to the delegation.

he said, "japan and china are close neighbours with only a strip of water in between and with a long, traditional friendship. kyoto occupies an important place in the over 2,000-year history of friendly contacts and cultural exchange between the two countries. there are still many precious relics of this history of friendship in kyoto today. our visit to kyoto has given us a deeper understanding of the profound foundation of china-japan friendship."

liao cheng-chih pointed out, "although we have been in your country only 11 days, we have been everywhere accorded a hearty welcome and cordial hospitality by the masses of the japanese people. we had intimate conversations with japanese workers, peasants, youth, women and intellectuals about our friendship, and had contacts and talks with political and economic figures of japan. we have paid respects to many old friends, and have also made many new friends. though away from our country, we feel very much at home in the midst of warm cordiality. we found that china-japan friendship has taken root deep in the hearts of the people. the ranks of those who are concerned about and support china-japan friendship are swelling daily. the forces hostile to china-japan friendship are a mere handful and are increasingly isolated. no force can stem the historical current -- the desire of the two great nations of china and japan to be friends from generation to generation. looking forward to the future, we are filled with boundless confidence in the cause of china-japan friendship."

liao cheng-chih said, "let the people of our two countries join hands more closely and make concerted efforts to push the china-japan friendship movement to a new stage of more extensive and deep-going development exclamation let the people of our two countries continue to support and encourage each other, unite closely and advance forward shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle for the defence of peace in asia and the world, for human progress, and against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers exclamation"

the speeches of zenryu tsukamoto, motoki funahashi and liao cheng-chih were warmly applauded.

the chinese delegation arrived in kyoto yesterday afternoon from nagoya.

Sumo Troupe's Visit to China Promotes Japanese-Chinese Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

the "people's daily" carried a report on april 28 describing how the visit of the japanese sumo troupe to peking and shanghai earlier this month reflected the friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

sumo is a form of japanese-style wrestling, one of the most popular sports among the japanese people. some noted personages in japanese sumo circles have striven hard for years to cement the friendship between japan and china and made valuable contribution. they have opposed the schemes of "two chinas", and time and again rejected an "invitation" from the chiang kai-shek clique in taiwan.

during their recent visit, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, wrote the japanese sumo troupe an inscription on the close relations between the two neighbouring countries.

yoshihide musashikawa, director-general of the japanese sumo association, visited china with a delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association last october. after returning to japan, he gave the press his impressions of his visit to china and enthusiastically began preparations for the japanese sumo troupe's visit to china. he told the wrestlers his travels in china and arranged for them to become more familiar with china.

the japanese sumo troupe's visit was its biggest abroad. its purpose was to celebrate the normalization of relations between japan and china and to promote friendship between the two countries.

the height of the wrestlers in the 117-member troupe averages 1.8 metres, and the tallest is 1.92 metres. body weight averages 119.5 kilogrammes, the heaviest being 172 kilogrammes. there are two wrestlers of the yokozuna class, the best wrestlers. japanese friends made great efforts to prepare for the visit. many sumo fans and people working to promote friendship between japan and china wrote to encourage the troupe.

during its visit the japanese troupe expressed friendship for the chinese people on every occasion. the wrestlers sang at a reception held in peking on april 4 in honour of the troupe. they practised wrestling the day after their arrival in peking so as to give better exhibitions. in the six exhibitions and two public training sessions in peking and shanghai, the courage and seriousness of the wrestlers left a deep impression upon chinese spectators.

as early as march 18 an advance party of the japanese sumo troupe came to peking to make preparations for the exhibitions. they cooperated with chinese workers and technicians to put up the earthen platform for the wrestling bouts. for ten days the chinese and japanese friends worked together in cordial friendship. hirotake isenoumi, deputy secretary-general of the troupe, said: "exhibitions of wrestling on the platform built by the japanese and chinese people symbolize their indestructible friendship."

members of the troupe visited factories, schools, rural people's communes, parks and historic spots and had extensive contacts with the chinese people. wherever the wrestlers went, the chinese people heaped them with friendship for the japanese people. when a japanese wrestler had an attack of a chronic ailment during a training session, he was taken to a hospital where the doctors and nurses gave him meticulous care. "it's just like home," he said with emotion.

shanghai residents warmly applauded members of the troupe as they travelled around. during their visit to the children's palace, chinese boys and girls sang songs of welcome. the children sang the japanese songs "cherry blossom, cherry blossom" and "seven small crows". the japanese friends saw that china-japan friendship had taken root in the hearts of children. many wrestlers were moved.

their two-week visit in china made a contribution to the friendship between japan and china. members of the troupe were thrilled to recall how premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders met with them and attended their exhibitions. they regarded this as unforgettable. a japanese reporter accompanying the troupe said: "back in japan, i'll take up my pen and write for the friendship between japan and china."

yoshihide musashikawa, leader of the troupe, said at a farewell banquet: "we are warmly welcomed by the chinese people wherever we go. we have thus come to see through the visit that the chinese people are both a great nation and the best friends of us japanese people."

the japanese sumo troupe has just returned home, bringing with them the profound feelings the chinese people have for the japanese people. the delegation of the china-japan friendship

association to japan led by liao cheng-chih is at present making a goodwill visit to japan. the friendship between the chinese and japanese people is like a surging tide, spreading far and wide. it will be handed down generation after generation.

Delegation of Japan-China Agricultural and Peasant Exchange Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, hosted a banquet here tonight in honour of the delegation to china of nationwide representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association.

leader of the delegation is saburo kuribayashi, director of the association and chairman of the national federation of unions of peasants away from home for work, deputy leader is taro yamaguchi, director of the peasants and fishermen bureau of the japanese socialist party, and secretary general is eiju iino, general secretary of the yamagata prefectural federation of farmers' unions.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chin shan-pao, li yung-kai, chen tsung-lieh, jen chih and liu jang, as well as representatives of commune members from peking's outskirts.

the japanese delegation arrived in china on april 17 at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. it toured kwangchow, shanghai, linhsien county and tachai production brigade, and came to peking this morning.

Chinese Delegation Continues Visit in Kyoto

(NCNA-English Kyoto, Apr. 29, 1973)

the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association yesterday continued to meet old and new japanese friends of various circles in kyoto, a city of ancient japanese culture.

a grand cocktail party was given yesterday evening in honour of the friendly envoys from neighbouring china by the kyoto committee to welcome the chinese delegation. among the over 500 people present on the occasion were local public figures of political, economic and cultural

circles and responsible members of mass organizations. representatives of chinese and korean residents were also present.

liao cheng-chih, leader of the chinese delegation, and motoki funahashi, mayor of kyoto, proposed toasts to new development of the china-japan friendship movement.

hiroshi suekawa, honorary president of ritsumeikan university who has been working for japan-china friendship since the second world war, was especially excited on meeting the chinese friends. the old scholar, now in his eighties, shouted at the party, "long live japan-china friendship exclamation" he was responded by shouts of "long live japan-china friendship exclamation", cheers and stormy applause.

83-year old and ailing eijun otani, noted figure of the buddhist circle, attended the party in the company of his wife and son. liao cheng-chih and his wife, ching pu-chun, greeted mr. otani and gave their best regards to him and his family. writer hsieh ping-hsin conveyed the kind regards to him and his wife from chao pu-chu, responsible member of the chinese buddhist association.

89-year old magosaburo yoshimura, adviser to the kyoto chapter of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, arrived at the party with his daughter, grand-daughter and great grand-son. the old man, who has devoted his efforts to the cause of japan-china friendship for over 20 years, said: "this is the happiest event in my life, meeting old chinese friends in my home town kyoto." he and his family members stayed to the end of the party and left reluctantly. from this family one can see that the japanese and chinese people will be friends from generation to generation, observed the other guests.

representatives of the kyoto workers' delegation which had returned from a recent visit to china brought to the party copies of "notes on china visit" which they had just published and asked members of the chinese delegation to put down their signatures on them. riichi kuratani, speaker of the ujitahara town assembly of kyoto prefecture, had met lin li-yun, member of the chinese delegation, in his visit to china last february when lin served as his interpreter. he expressed his thanks to lin li-yun at the party and presented to her as a souvenir a photo taken during his china visit.

the chinese and japanese friends promised each other to meet again in peking or kyoto.

liao cheng-chih and others yesterday morning called on motoki funahashi, eijun otani, magosaburo yoshimura and hiroshi suekawa. they were invited to a luncheon by mayor motoki funahashi. deputy leader of the

delegation li su-wen and others yesterday visited uji city in kyoto prefecture. deputy leaders chao cheng-hung, yu hui-yung and others yesterday respectively met with kyoto workers, youth, women, and friends of the literary and art, medical, mathematics, history and sports circles.

Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

japanese minister of posts and telecommunications chuji kuno, his wife and twelve others flew in here tonight on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chung fu-hsiang, director of the telecommunications administration of the people's republic of china.

they were greeted at peking airport by chung fu-hsiang and his wife pai kai; shen kuang, tseng ching-liang, li yu-kuei, liu cheng-ching and peng hung-chih, deputy directors of the telecommunications administration; chu chun-ho, director-general of posts; chou shao-tang, deputy director of the state oceanography bureau; and lo shu-chen.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife and japanese embassy officials, and minister-counsellor li jae pil of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here were also present.

when minister chuji kuno stopped over at kwangchow this afternoon, he was greeted by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and other local leaders.

Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

chung fu-hsiang, director of the telecommunications administration, gave a reception here this evening in honour of japanese minister of posts and telecommunications chuji kuno, his wife and other japanese guests.

among those attending were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife, japanese embassy officials and their wives, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative

of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and his wife.

present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; chu chun-ho, director-general, and chiao wei-chung, deputy director-general, of posts; tung lin, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; chou shao-tang, deputy director of the state oceanography bureau; shen kuang, tseng ching-liang, li yu-kuei, liu cheng-ching and peng hung-chih, deputy directors of the telecommunications administration; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and shen wei-liang, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, of the foreign ministry; and lo shu-chen and pai kai.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

chung fu-hsiang said in his toast: "mr. chuji kuno has come to china several times and has made energetic efforts in promoting china-japan friendship. we are very glad that minister chuji kuno is here again on a friendly visit to china in order to further the mutual understanding and friendship between the telecommunication departments of our two countries."

"china and japan are neighbours separated by a strip of water. the people of our two countries have shared between them a traditional friendship for more than 2,000 years," chung fu-hsiang went on. "your prime minister tanaka visited china last year at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. our two governments issued a joint statement which normalized the relations between our two countries and opened a new chapter in the annals of sino-japanese friendly relations. with the progress in the good-neighbour and friendly relations between china and japan, there have been increasing contacts between the telecommunications departments of our two countries. it is our belief that the friendly visit of minister chuji kuno will further deepen the mutual understanding between the telecommunications departments of our two countries, enhance our friendship and promote the technical exchange between our two telecommunications departments so as to make new contributions to sino-japan friendship."

making a toast at the reception, minister chuji kuno recalled: "prime minister tanaka came to china on a visit last september at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. the heads of the japanese and chinese governments held earnest and frank talks with the result that the normalization of relations between japan and china, a long cherished desire of the japanese and chinese people, was realized."

"among the people in the political circles, i have long desired the normalization of japan-china relations and have striven to this end," he added. "in the future, i will carry forward the spirit of the joint statement of the japanese and chinese governments, and work for the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between our two countries and for the friendship between our two peoples from generation to generation." concluding, the japanese minister proposed a toast to the great friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

Japanese Kobe Economic Circles Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

the economic circles delegation from kobe, japan, which has masashi isano as its leader, tsuneo ichikawa as its deputy leader and takao watari as its adviser, left here for home today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned chang ting-yu, wang shao-yu and chou chi.

on hand were yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other japanese friends in peking.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits Osaka

(NCNA-English Osaka, Apr. 30, 1973)

the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association arrived in osaka, the second largest city of japan, yesterday after concluding its friendly visit in kyoto.

the delegation was welcomed at the entrance of the hotel by over 200 japanese friends of various circles and chinese and korean residents in japan. among them were responsible members of the osaka committee to welcome the delegation, governor of osaka prefecture, mayor of osaka city, responsible members of the osaka branches of the japan socialist party, komei party, democratic socialist party,

and of the kansai headquarters of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and other japanese public figures of various circles.

yesterday afternoon, deputy leaders of the chinese delegation li su-wen, ma chun-ku, chao cheng-hung, yu hui-yung and some members of the delegation held meetings in six groups respectively with japanese trade unionists, workers, youth, artists, historians, sportsmen and medical workers.

Visiting Group of Tokyo Overseas Chinese Medical Society Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

lo ching-chang, ma wen-po and hsieh hua, leading members of the chinese department concerned, and kuo hsing-kuo, a leading member of the chinese medical association, today met and gave a banquet for the 17-member visiting group of the tokyo overseas chinese medical society led by liao chun-mu.

they had cordial conversations.

present on the occasion were tien ping, a leading member of the department of consular affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs, and chen po-yuan, a leading member of the head office of the overseas chinese travel service.

most of the visiting group members are taiwan-born chinese compatriots in japan. they have come to peking for may day celebrations. since their arrival here on april 26, they have visited a people's commune and a hospital where they were warmly received. they also toured historical sites.

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CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

sun fu-chung, head of the chinese exhibition group to mauritania, left here by air on april 28.

he was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned.

mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly was also present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Wife of Ex-Mexican President Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of amalia solorzano de cardenas, wife of ex-mexican president general lazaro cardenas, and her party.

kuo mo-jo had a cordial and friendly conversation with madame cardenas and the other distinguished mexican guests.

madame cardenas presented kuo mo-jo with an oil painting showing general cardenas together with peasants. she said: "general cardenas visited china and cherished profound feelings for the chinese people. the establishment of diplomatic relations between mexico and china has enhanced the friendship between our two peoples. this oil painting will remind you of your old friend."

kuo mo-jo thanked madame cardenas for the memorable gift. he said: "general cardenas was a fighter against imperialism, colonialism, aggression and hegemony. his illustrious name encourages the mexican people as well the chinese people to press ahead in their struggle." he expressed the hope that the peoples of china and mexico would unite, the peoples of the whole world would unite, in a common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, aggression and hegemony. he wished that the peoples of china and mexico would remain friendly to each other from generation to generation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and people of various walks of life hu yu-chih, tseng han-chou, wu yu-hsun, hsia chih-hsu, chou pei-yuan, ting hsueh-sung, hsieh ching-yi, wu ying-kai, chang hsiao-lou, wu chien, wang ti-cheng, wang wei-yu, fu yu-fang, cheng min-chih and shih lin-feng.

chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua were present.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Celebrate Her Majesty Queen Juliana's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

the netherlands ambassador to china and madame j. vixseboxse gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the birthday of her majesty queen juliana of the kingdom of the netherlands.

present at the reception were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of other departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Chinese Doctors Conclude Visit to Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

kuo chia-chiang and two other chinese doctors left the hague for home today after a visit to the netherlands, according to a report from the hague.

they made the visit after attending the fourth international seminar on cardiac pacemaking. during their stay in the netherlands, they visited hospitals in amsterdam, rotterdam and leyden, and met with their dutch colleagues.

on april 24, secretary-general of the dutch ministry of health p. sidarius received the chinese doctprs and had a friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of the federal republic of nigeria, and his party left here for kwangchow by air this morning.

present at the airport to see him off were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and leading members of departments concerned, hsiang chien, wang chih-fan, ho kung-kai and chu chuan-hsien.

present were diplomatic officials of the nigerian embassy in china and diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and t.a. mgbokwere, charge d'affaires a.i. of the nigerian embassy here, accompanied him to kwangchow.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1973)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for nanking by air today in the company of wang yi, a leading member of the "people's daily".

seeing the korean comrades-in-arms off at the airport were hsu ching-hsien, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, and wang ching, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of shanghai press circles.

the korean delegation arrived in shanghai from hangchow on april 27. while in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition,

industrial and educational institutions, and went boating on the whangpoo river. they also had discussions with literary and art workers in shanghai. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

hsu ching-hsien gave a banquet last night in honour of the korean comrades. comrades hsu ching-hsien and chong jun gi proposed toasts to the everlasting militant friendship between the people of china and korea.

Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" of Korea Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", returned to peking from nanking yesterday evening in the company of wang yi, a leading member of the "people's daily".

present at the airport to meet the delegation were lu ying, a leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of other departments concerned. han chi hun, first secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking was present.

during their stay in nanking, the members of the delegation were feted by wu ta-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee. present at the banquet were yang kuang-li, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee as well as representatives from journalists' circles. the korean comrades-in-arms visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, and places of historical interest and attended a children's theatrical performance.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Embassy in Hanoi Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 29, 1973)

the chinese embassy here gave two film receptions on april 27 and 28 to show the coloured documentary film "on heroic land".

the film was made by the chinese cinema study group with the enthusiastic assistance of the vietnamese departments concerned when the group toured viet nam from october, 1972 to february, 1973.

the film showed the great victories won by the heroic vietnamese people who fought valiantly in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, disregarding the great sacrifice they had to make.

among those attending the receptions were pham ngoc thuan, chairman, and vo quoc uy, vice-chairman of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; xuan truong, vice-minister of culture; hoang van tien and hoang van loi, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; nguyen van dao, vice-minister of foreign trade; nguyen tuong lan, vice-minister of communications and transport and nguyen van tin, vice-minister of health; as well as leading members of the viet nam-china friendship association, "the voice of viet nam" and the viet nam newsreel and documentary film studio.

nguyen phu soai, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the democratic republic of viet nam was also present on invitation.

the vietnamese comrades were cordially received by chinese ambassador wang yu-ping and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Scandinavian Air Agreement Negotiating Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

the scandinavian air agreement negotiating delegation led by mr. bogh, deputy director general of the norwegian ministry of foreign affairs, arrived here by air today.

present at the airport to welcome them were han hsing-hua, deputy director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned wang ping-yu and li pao-cheng.

on hand were norwegian ambassador to china per ravne, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Dance Ensemble Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

the pakistan national dance ensemble led by noted film actor zia mohyeddin, leader of the song and dance ensemble of the pakistan international airlines, arrived in peking at noon today by special plane after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

there exists a profound friendship between the peoples and literary and art workers of china and pakistan. the arrival of the 51-member pakistan ensemble adds lustre to may day celebrations in china.

among the airport greeters were members of the wuhan acrobatic troupe who visited pakistan recently. they beat drums and gongs and played "sona", a chinese clarionet, and flutes to greet the guests. troupe leader shen chien and acrobats warmly shook hands with their pakistan friends and exchanged greetings in urdu language.

chinese dancer chang chun studied dancing in pakistan in 1964. today she found her tutor parveen among the arrivals. their arms locked, the two happily recalled those unforgettable days in pakistan.

in the waiting room, the pakistan and chinese dancers and musicians chatted amiably about friendship. several chinese said that the visit of the pakistan dance ensemble would give them a good opportunity to learn from the pakistan artistes. the pakistan friends said that they had been looking forward to coming to china and that they were very happy to be here.

among those present at the airport to welcome the pakistan guests were ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, liu ching-tang, member of the cultural group under the state council, and leading members of other departments concerned yeh cheng-chang, liu hsi-lin and hsing jen-hsien.

also present were bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy in peking, s.r. rahman, china manager of pakistan international airlines, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the democratic people's republic of korea embassy here.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Trade Mission Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the philippine trade mission to china with wigberto p. clavecilla, president of the chamber of commerce of the philippines, as its chairman and dominador i. lim, director of the chamber of commerce, as its vice-chairman.

present at the banquet were hsi yeh-sheng, a department head of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, sung wei-pin, member of the china council for the promotion of international trade and deputy director of the international trade institute under the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned including liu jo-ming and fu hsing.

the 15-member philippine trade mission arrived in kwangchow on april 25 and flew in here yesterday as guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade. in kwangchow, the mission visited china's 1973 spring export commodities fair.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China and Embassy Staff Work at Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and members of the romanian embassy in peking today joined the commune members of the china-romania friendship people's commune in field work and were warmly welcomed.

the romanian comrades brought festival greetings to the commune members on the eve of "may 1", the international labour day. while working, the chinese and romanian comrades chatted intimately, symbolic of the unity and friendship between the people of the two countries.

working along side the romanian comrades were also wang ming-hsiu, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, hsing jen-hsien, a leading member of the foreign affairs section of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang chung-hsing and li lin, vice-chairmen of the commune revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

mohamed warsama ali, minister of foreign trade of the somali democratic republic, his wife and the somali trade delegation led by him wound up a friendly visit to china and flew off here for pakistan tonight.

seeing them off at peking airport were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang ming-chun, wen yeh-chan, hsu li-chin and chang hsing-chiao.

on hand were somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and his wife and members of the somali embassy, as well as bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy here.

while in peking, the somali guests viewed the palace museum and toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

Somali Workers and Youth Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met and feted the somali workers and youth delegation led by mohamud omar mohamed and rashid shiekh abdullahi. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

at the banquet, host and guests toasted the close friendship and militant unity between the people and youth of china and somalia.

ismail saeed arraleh, counsellor of the somali embassy in peking, and leading members of departments concerned wu hsueh-chien, chang tieh-sheng, liang kuei-yen and chu shan-ching were present on both occasions.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to ECAFE Session Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

the 14-member chinese delegation, including representative an chih-yuan, and deputy representatives chi lung and liu chi-tsai, returned to peking by air this evening after attending the 29th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east.

meeting them at the airport were assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao and pi chi-lung.

present were minister yuichi hayashi and counsellor yoshitoshi munakata of the japanese embassy in peking.

Hsieh Hua Meets Abranam Drobny

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met here today with abranam drobny, chief of the health service department in america of the pan-american sanitary office of the united nations' world health organization, and his wife, who are on a visit in china. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned yueh tai-heng, li chia-hui and hsi chen-huan.

mr. and mrs. drobny flew in here yesterday.

CHINA AND US

Hsieh Hua Meets American Cardiologists

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, yesterday met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of american cardiologists led by e. grey diamond and h.l.c. swan. mrs. diamond was present on the occasion.

also present were representatives from the chinese medical association and peking medical circles kuo hsing-kuo, wu chieh-ping, lin chiao-chih, wu ying-kai, wu chieh, wu wei-jan and fan kuang.

after the meeting, hsieh hua gave a dinner for the american guests.

the ten-member delegation arrived in china on april 22. they stayed in shanghai for three days where they visited hospitals, medical colleges and gave lectures and had discussions on cardiology. they came to peking on april 26, and all members of the delegation will celebrate "may 1", the international labour day, with the people of the chinese capital, continue academic activities and visit places of interest.

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CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Leading Member of Chinese Medical Association Meets Yugoslav Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association, yesterday met and had a warm and friendly conversation with yugoslav professor of medicine veselin savic and dr. ljnljana radosevic.

present at the meeting were other leading members of departments concerned of the chinese medical association and of the peking branch of the association as well as representatives of peking medical circles including kuo hsing-kuo, hsin fu-lu and ku hsien-chih.

the guests arrived in peking earlier yesterday.

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* NATIONAL *
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RE-EDUCATION OF RUSTICATED YOUTH

An Important Matter in the Training of Successors to the Proletarian Revolutionary Cause

- Understanding in the re-education of rusticated young intellectuals

by

The Chinese Communist Party Committee of Mingshui hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 30, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The key to showing concern for the growth of the younger generation and successful education and management of rusticated youths lies in strengthening Party leadership. Party committees at various levels must put this task in a very important place and take it up seriously and subject it to constant supervision and inspection. The experience of Mingshui hsien, Heilungkiang, is worthy of attention.

*

Since 1968, over 1,000 town and chen intellectual youths of our hsien have successively gone to the countryside to settle down with production teams. In the past few years, in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Be concerned with the growth of the younger generation," our hsien Party committee has taken re-education of the rusticated young intellectuals as an

important matter in training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and continuously strengthened Party leadership so as to guide youths to read and study seriously and take an active part in the three major revolutionary movements. They are enabled to play a role in the struggle to build socialist new villages.

A review of work in the past few years makes us realize relatively deeply that only by assuming a correct attitude toward young intellectuals can we make a good job of re-education work.

Only by Assuming a Correct Attitude Can We Show a High Degree of Attention

In December, 1968, Chairman Mao issued this instruction: "It is highly imperative for young intellectuals to go to the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. .....Comrades of the villages of various areas should welcome their coming."

In warm response to Chairman Mao's great call, the broad masses of young intellectuals enthusiastically went to the countryside to settle down with production teams. At that time, due to lack of a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's instructions, our hsien Party committee took the great movement of rustication of young intellectuals as solely a problem of placement of labor units and paid scant attention to re-education work. Later, the advanced deeds of some youths gave us great enlightenment.

Take the No. 8 production team of Tungfanghung brigade of Shengli commune for instance. In the spring of 1969, due to sabotage by a handful of class enemies, the leading squad was in a state of paralysis. None paid attention to spring farming. Young intellectual Wang K'o-chin, who was placed with this team, courageously shouldered the heavy burden of a production team head. He consciously followed the leadership of the brigade Party branch and closely relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants in waging struggle against the class enemy. After over one year of effort in grasping revolution and stimulating production, the features of the No. 8 team underwent a profound change. In the midst of struggle, a powerful leading squad was formed. Per-mow grain output was 40 percent as much as that the year before.

Facts made us gradually realize that in the broad masses of rusticated young intellectuals lay a great hidden source of socialist activism. We can in no way take them solely as a source of labor and must train them as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. With such an understanding acquired, our hsien adopted a series of measures to strengthen in a practical way leadership over the work on young intellectuals.

First, we put this task on the agenda of important business of the hsien Party committee and appointed a standing committee member to assume concrete responsibility. We achieved the aim of subjecting major problems to collective discussion and seeking a timely solution to urgent problems.

Second, various communes and brigades universally established "three-in-one" re-education leadership groups. Every youth community selected two cadres placed with a team to act as political instructors. Thus the task was tackled at every level and everything found a firm anchor.

Third, when going to the countryside, the hsien Party committee took some cadres and office cadres to have a look at the young intellectual community, to help the youths solve problems in ideological thinking, production and livelihood.

Fourth, in arousing the young intellectuals to go to mountainous and rural areas, the leading cadres of our hsien Party committee paid particular attention to taking the lead in committing their own children to farming. For several years, the daughters and sons of members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee who should be sent to the countryside to join the teams had all gone to the countryside. Thus, not only an example was set the office cadres and guardians of the broad masses of young intellectuals but also a stimulation was given to the ideological revolutionization of the hsien Party committee.

Only a Correct Attitude Can Result in Bold Employment

"Youths represent the most energetic and most dynamic part of the whole social force. They are most willing to learn and the least conservative in thinking, especially in the socialist period." Our understanding of this teaching of Chairman Mao gradually deepened in the course of practice.

Under the influence of some eveil social tendencies, some people of a brigade in our hsien saw only the shortcomings and not the strong points of rusticated young intellectuals and stressed only their lack of experience of struggle and their "nervousness" in doing things and dared not make free use of them. The revolutionary enthusiasm of many youths was dampened.

By contrast, Ch'ingfeng brigade paid relatively great attention to calling young intellectuals' role into play. In the spring of 1968, thirty-eight young intellectuals went there to join the teams. The Party branch of the brigade appointed eight old poor peasants to lead them to a weed-grown wilderness 5 or 6 li away from the village. They were organized into an "Anti-Japanese Academy Youth Team." Through self-reliance and hard struggle, the team members reclaimed over 1,500 mow of wasteland. The same year 80,000 catties of grain was sold and delivered to the state and, in subsequent years, nearly 100,000 catties were delivered annually. In building a foundation through hard struggle, the young people received all-round tempering. There emerged a number of advanced elements. Some of them attended the ceremony in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. Some joined leading squads at various levels. Many took up technical work. They became an advanced group of young intellectuals at the provincial level.

The two different approaches were marked by different results. We came to realize that it is entirely wrong to see only the defects of young people and show no courage for their employment. Only by making bold use of them can we enable the young people to receive tempering, develop their skills and achieve something big in the big storm of the revolution. Only through bold use can we help the young people receive better re-education and transform their world outlook in the process of the transformation of the objective world. Thereafter, we took the free use of young intellectuals as an important link of the chain of re-education work. For several years, the whole hsien has successively recommended and promoted 193 elite young intellectuals to leading squads at the district, hsien, commune, brigade and production team levels. Over 310 young intellectuals acted as tutors in the study of Chairman Mao's works, production team accountants, safekeepers, cashiers, agro-technicians, tractor operators, barefoot doctors, people-run school teachers, etc. Many of them were cited activists and labor models. Full of vim and vigor, these youths dared to think and to act. They made outstanding contributions to agricultural production and to various fields of endeavor.

Only by Assuming a Correct Attitude Can We Persevere in Education

The broad masses of rusticated young intellectuals are basically good and follow a good main trend. To stress bold use does not mean letting things take their own course by keeping our hands off. Only by persevering in the conduct of education can we enable the young people to grow more rapidly in the correct direction.

Since 1969, our hsien has successively organized many young intellectuals to participate in the "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign. To counter one defect of young people with their lack of struggle experience, the hsien Party committee adopted the method of letting the old lead the new and selected and sent old cadres with struggle experience to associate problems appearing in the campaign with the conduct of education in the Party's basic line and in policy. They were helped to strengthen the concept of class struggle and line struggle and raise their policy level.

Our hsien Party committee also paid attention to continuous training and education for advancing youths to stimulate their continuing advance. After getting to the countryside, young intellectual I Hsiu-lan made relatively fast progress. Not long after, she joined the League and became a production team head. Later, when she saw some fellow students who had come with her were either attending college or becoming workers, she developed the idea of "suffering in order to advance." She was not so keen on her work as before. After ascertaining the situation, the commune Party committee secretary Yü Yung-en staying at a fixed point here engaged Little I in many a heart-to-heart talk and helped her assume a correct attitude toward socialist agricultural labor. She was enabled to foster gradually the idea of following always the road of integration with workers and peasants. Thereafter, I Hsiu-lan set herself strict demands and led the masses in grasping revolution and stimulating production. She was full of work enthusiasm. Recently, she gloriously attended

the Heilungkiang Provincial Congress of Advanced Groups and Labor Models in Socialist Construction.

For a small number of backward young intellectuals, we showed no despise and no contempt and instead conformed with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Get near to them, unite with them, persuade them and encourage their progress." As a result of this approach, some relatively backward youths in the whole hsien showed relatively big progress. In the young intellectual point of Ch'ungte brigade, there was a "backward pace-setter" known throughout the hsien. Some people suggested that he be left alone and let off. Brigade Party branch secretary Tseng Yüan-ch'ing opposed this. He said, "If we let him along again, we would be giving up our own duty and giving up the struggle with the bourgeoisie to win over the younger generation." Tseng Yüan-ch'ing applied the "one dividing into two" viewpoint to an all-round analysis of this backward youth. He came from a worker family with bitter memories and deep hatred and was basically good. He was not born with bad thinking. Rather it was a result of the corruption of bourgeois ideas. So long as education was conducted with patience, he could surely be transformed. Prompted by this understanding, Tseng Yüan-ch'ing, after over half a year of hard and elaborate ideological and political work, at last helped this young man to change for the better. Later, he was admitted into the Communist Youth League.

Only Through Assuming a Correct Attitude Can We Show Fervent Concern

Youths are in a stage of growth both physically and intellectually. To show fervent concern for their growth and actively carry out activities suited to their features is an aspect of proper re-education work that cannot be neglected. It is also a prerequisite to the stimulation of their proper settlement in the countryside.

For rusticated young intellectuals, we must first show fervent concern politically and ideologically. The Party congresses, League congresses, cadres meetings and other important meetings of our hsien were attended by representatives of young intellectual Party members, League members and cadres. In the case of young intellectuals measuring up to the requirements for Party members and League members, we sought their timely development energetically and prudently. In several years, the whole hsien absorbed 21 young intellectuals into the Communist Party and 389 into the Communist Youth League.

In the midst of various activities, we called on the young intellectuals to play a backbone and leading role. To satisfy the young people's hunger for knowledge and make them red and expert, we also paid attention to their reading and study. In every youth community, we set up reading rooms, provided newspapers and installed broadcast speakers. It was stipulated that four or five afternoons per month be set aside for the study of politics, culture and agricultural skills and the unfolding of criticism of revisionism. Some invited school teachers to give lectures and tutorship.

In the past two years, prompted by concern for the rusticated young intellectuals' livelihood, the hsien Party committee in the light of changed

conditions made unified readjustments of intellectual youths' collective households and, by every possible means, placed them in the leading squads and developed the brigades with relatively big production potentialities. The Party branch of Yüanta brigade constantly encouraged the young people to rely on their own resources and improve their level of self-sufficiency in livelihood. They were aroused to collect firewood, clean the house, cultivate vegetables, and raise pigs and fowls on their own. For several years, over ¥1,400 was saved and spared in living expenses plus over 1,200 catties of grain.

After we popularized the experience of this brigade in the whole hsien, every youth group household with the help of poor and lower-middle peasants relied on its own strength to build spacious, well-lit, firmly structured and warm houses. Money from living expenses was accumulated, grain spared and self-sufficiency in meats and vegetables achieved. More important, the youths developed the good style of fighting hard and being economical and thrifty.

In the light of such features of the young people as liveliness, activeness, passion for singing, etc., we organized them to participate in cultural, recreational and athletic activities. Every young intellectual collective household laid in some musical instruments and established a spare-time cultural and artistic propaganda team. Some minor programs were prepared and presented on their own. Proletarian thinking was allowed to occupy the rural cultural and artistic position. Every youth community making use of simple available equipment set up basketball grounds, ping pong rooms, and grounds good for sports in all weathers.

To assure the healthy growth of young intellectuals, the hsien Party committee called on the relevant production teams to show proper concern in giving assignments and pay attention to the combination of labor with rest from the simple to the complicated tasks. When young intellectuals fell sick, timely treatment must be given. Having regard to the physiological features of young intellectual women, it was stipulated that no heavy work be taken up during regular holidays. With the fervent concern of the Party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the rusticated young intellectuals basically achieved the aim of being good in health, in study and in work performance.

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RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Grasp Vigorously 5-Year Universal Primary Education in the Countryside, Carry Out Consolidation Work Well for Children After They Have Gone To School

by

Yüehyang District Educational Bureau,
Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 25, 1973)

Since 1968, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, there has been a faster development in the cause of education in our district. Particularly in the past two years, by maintaining repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work as the guideline and taking 5-year universal education in the countryside as the key link in educational work, consolidation work for children after they have entered school has been vigorously grasped and the school attendance rate of school-age children has been better consolidated.

Grasp Consolidation of the Attendance Rate As the Key Link of Universal Primary Education

From practice, we have experienced that 5-year universal primary education in the countryside not only consists of grasping the work of sending school-age children to school, but more importantly, it is necessary to grasp well the consolidation work after they have entered school. In the autumn of 1971, Party committees at various levels boldly mobilized the masses to grasp vigorously 5-year universal primary education in the countryside. By the first semester of 1972, primary students increased to over 77,000, and 97 percent of all school-age children were in school.

At that time, some of the comrades thought that with the children in school and the classrooms all filled up, universal primary education had more or less been achieved. Was that true? The conclusion could be drawn only at the end of an investigation into the actual condition. We carried out an investigation on the dropout condition in primary school students after they entered school over the past several years. By means of the investigation, everybody understood that 5-year universal primary education in the countryside was not more or less achieved in our district, but that there was still much to be done.

At the same time, we made clear three problems:

(1) Five-year universal primary education in the countryside should basically enable all children of school-age to go to school and complete five years of education.

(2) After the students entered school, if consolidation work was not properly carried out, then 5-year universal primary education in the countryside could still be an empty phrase.

(3) The dropout rate of students remained high for many reasons, such as sabotage by the class enemy, interference from the revisionist line, the remnant feudal influence of "giving preference to boys and neglecting girls," the occurrence of natural calamities, and actual difficulties in the student's family.

All these told us that if we wanted to grasp the work of sending children of school-age to school and do consolidation work well, we must constantly carry out grasping year after year and carry on to the end without any slackening.

Regarding this problem, the district Party committee carried out study many times, went deep into the commune, production brigade and school for investigation and placed the focal point of manpower, supplies and finance on 5-year universal primary education. Because the hsien and commune Party committees members personally did the grasping, the attendance rate of school-age children in Linhsiang hsien reached 98.5 percent last year, and those dropping out midway were reduced to only 0.2 percent.

Mobilize the School, the Society and the Family To Do the Grasping Together

Five-year universal primary education in the countryside is a profound socialist revolution. It is necessary for the whole Party to take action and mobilize the school, society and the family to do the grasping together before this work can be carried out well.

1. Create public opinion in a big way and mobilize the people to carry out major grasping several times a year. Grasping political moments before school opens each term and after spring planting and autumn harvesting in which drop outs easily occur, we should launch a propaganda offensive and adopt sundry methods as running study classes, holding symposiums and broadcast meetings and organizing mobile reporting teams to propagate Chairman Mao's thought on education in a big way, raise the line awareness of the broad masses of people and actively do consolidation work well.

Last year, 80 students dropped out halfway during the school term in Pishih commune, Milo hsien. At the beginning, the comrades relied merely on a small handful of people for carrying out work, and as a result, the moment this child was called back to school, another would drop out. Upon discovering this state of affairs, the Party committee called a meeting of secretaries of Party branches of production brigades, organized the commune members and people to study Chairman Mao's directives on universal primary education, and enabled everybody to understand clearly the far-reaching significance of 5-year universal primary education in the countryside. Many of the parents actively sent their children to school, so that the 80 students who dropped out halfway again returned to the school.

2. Bring the parts of poor and lower-middle peasants in managing the school fully into play. In recent years, the organization of poor peasant management committee has been further invigorated and measures for consolidating the school attendance rate have been adopted. For the sake of grasping the facts in time and placing ideological work to the fore, the poor and lower-middle peasant representatives in conjunction with production brigade cadres and teachers have, production team by production team and household by household, entered the names of children of school-age and young children into a book. Before the opening of the school each term, they would grasp the three facts clearly so that the situation could be grasped in time and ideological work placed to the fore.

(1) Are all children who should go to school all sent to school?

(2) After entering school, who are the students who might drop out?

(3) What are the views of the parents and students and their demands on the school?

Every one of the production brigades of Kengk'ou commune in Yüehyang hsien has sent one to two poor and lower-middle peasants to participate in the school management committee of the production brigade to serve concurrently as teachers as well as tutors outside the school. They not only managed things inside the school, but also things outside the school. Upon discovering signs of imminent dropping out of students, they would carry out work well on the parents and the students together with the cadres and teachers. For the past two years, more than 3,600 children of school-age in the whole commune have entered school, and only one dropped out halfway.

Chu Kuang-ming, a 70-year-old commune member of the Hsinsheng production brigade in Linhsiang hsien found that three students had quitted school halfway. He thereupon invited three old peasants to the homes of the students to give them remembering-and-comparing education, and enabled all three students to return to school.

3. Rouse the enthusiasm of the teachers for doing consolidation work well. After the children have entered school, one of the main factors concerning whether the work of consolidation could be carried out will depend on the quality of the teaching and the method of education. Because of that, teachers of the 5-year universal primary education system in the countryside are requested to do mobilization work well before the children enter the school, to carry out education properly after they entered the school, and to make reports properly to the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants at the end of the year.

Many of the teachers, with deep proletarian feeling for the students, are showing neither fear of trouble nor hardship. For the sake of urging a single school-age child to go to school, some have gone once, twice, and as much as a dozen times to its home to carry out work. Some have spent months and years climbing mountains and ranges to carry out mobile teaching perseveringly. Some, in raining or snowing days, would make house calls to carry on teaching. Some have insisted on carrying children suffering from physical disability and unable to attend school to and from the school.

Ch'en Ch'iu-chü, a teacher of the people-run school belonging to Hungkuang production brigade of Yüehyang hsien said, "Forging metal needs brute strength; to educate people, one needs first to be red oneself." During the snow season last winter, carrying a blackboard on his back, he travelled over hills and hollows to bring teaching to the homes and enabled 30 of the students to carry on their studies.

4. Sum up and popularize in time advanced typical experiences from among the masses. Chairman Mao teaches, "It is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously." For the past two years, we have been spending a great part of our time settling down at a point in the basic level making investigation and study and summing up experience. Last year, we summed up and popularized successively the experiences of 12 units good at grasping consolidation work, and stimulated the development of universal education.

Adopt Concrete Measures in the Light of the Causes of Dropouts

For the sake of having a target to aim at in carrying out consolidation work well on the students after they have entered school, we carried out an analysis on the concrete condition of primary student dropouts in Linhsiang hsien in 1970. We found that it was easier for dropouts to take place among those living further away from school than those living near the school. Easier for dropouts to take place in diversified school than in whole day school. Easier for dropouts to take place in localities with poor economic foundation than places with good economic foundations. Easier for dropouts to take place in a disaster stricken area than a bumper harvest area. Easier for dropouts to take place in the busy farming season than in a slack farming season. Easier for dropouts to take place in the higher classes than in the lower classes. Easier for dropouts to take place in families with heavier burdens than those with light burdens. Easier for dropouts to take place among those with poor results than those with better results. Easier for dropouts to take place among girls than among boys. In the light of these facts various localities apart from strengthening ideological and political work have also adopted some concrete measures.

Because of the difficulty of those living far away of going to school, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is convenient for the children of peasants to go to school in the vicinity," reasonable distribution is made in a manner suited to local conditions, and schools are opened on the very doorsteps of the poor and lower-middle peasants. At present, there is a whole-day primary school in every production brigade.

Apart from that, proceeding from actual local needs, various forms such as the half-day system, farming-reading classes, shepherd-boy classes, "packet schools," mobile teaching centers, and evening schools are adopted to make it convenient for the children of peasants to go to school. For the sake of preventing student dropouts in the various types of school, we have relied on the local Party organizations to carry on ideological work well on the production brigade cadres, parents and students, made suitable arrangements for periods of study and

labor of the students, and at the same time, carried out ideological work on the teachers and set a demand on them to show no fear for hardship and to teach the students well.

As for localities with a poor economic foundation, we have given them proper attention in manpower, resources and finance.

As for those families with heavier burden and students with actual difficulties, such work as cow tending for the collective, manure collecting, fishweed gathering, and hogweed picking are arranged for them in their spare time by the production brigade to augment their workpoints and income. When arranging farm work, suitable attention is given based on the labor condition of the student's family. Families with actual hardship are given assistance from the community welfare funds. As for orphans of school-age attending school, their ration and living expenses are taken care of by the production brigade. Employing the method of working while studying, students from families with financial difficulties are exempted from paying school fees.

As for students with poor study results, a demand is set on the teachers to do teaching work well, and to make the effort to improve the quality of teaching. While strengthening ideological work over the students, some measures for tutoring are adopted at the same time. Study groups are universally set up outside the school and students are organized to help and learn from one another. While in the school, time after classes are used for tutoring.

Regarding the problem of girl students who drop out from school halfway, it is necessary to carry out a concrete analysis. Some were influenced by the mentality of the parents in "giving preference to boys and neglecting girls." Some were caused by the result of too many children in the family, and without any older people to look after them, the daughter was kept in the house to look after the younger brothers and sisters.

In the light of this condition, the following measures were adopted:

(1) To study Chairman Mao's teaching "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal," criticizing the remnant feudal mentality of "giving preference to boys and neglecting girls," and raising the awareness of the parents.

(2) To permit these girl students to bring their brothers and sisters to school or permit them to arrive late and leave early.

(3) By engaging nursery class.

(4) To leave the young children under the care of neighbors or with old grannies of five-guaranteed households.

(5) To propagate birth control.

After these measures were adopted, outstanding grains were scored. In the first semester of 1971, girl students of school-age entering school accounted for only 31 percent. Last year girl students comprsied 48 percent, and there was basically not a single case of dropping out.

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PLA RAILWAY CORPS

A Certain Regiment of the PLA Railway Corps Greets "May Day" with New Achievements in Construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 1, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, April 30, 1973) Inspired by the spirit of the Party's general line for socialist construction, a certain regiment of the Railway Corps of the People's Liberation Army which was engaged in the building of a new railway went all out to work in a big way and arduously in the first four months of this year on the basis of accomplishment of last year's state plan ahead of schedule. Despite difficult conditions, it again accomplished the task of railway building with excellent results, achieving outstanding results to greet "May 1" International Labor Day.

At the end of last year, this regiment accepted the task of building a new railway. At the new worksite, the regiment did not have all the manpower and equipment it needed for the project. It also met many difficulties in everyday life. But, showing surging revolutionary spirit in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment--under the guidance of the Party's general line for building socialism--braved all difficulties and immediately threw themselves into construction work. They said: The whole country is working in a big way. We must not work in a small way. Various lines of trade are working vigorously to make improvement. We must not sit idle and wait. The state needs to develop communications and transportation. There is no reason why we should not go all out and quicken our steps to work against time and accomplish our task ahead of schedule.

To overcome the difficulties met in the course of work at that time, the leading members of the regiment's Party committee and the leading cadres at all levels went deeply into the worksite to give the cadres and fighters line education and education in the current situation and at the same time led them to carry out construction work despite the exceeding cold. They ate and slept on the worksite. Like the fighters, many of them had their clothes stained with mud and wet with sweat. At the beginning, the principal difficulty met was the shortage of mechanical appliances. Accordingly, they organized the cadres and the fighters to make suggestions and devise some methods and to overcome difficulties by using indigenous equipment instead of modern equipment, repairing the broken appliances and making further use of rejects. At the site for building a bridge abutment, it was necessary to bore holes in the ground. But the boring machine had not yet been delivered to the worksite. Thereupon, deputy regiment commander Wang K'e-fu got together with the fighters to use the big drill which was used in sinking a well to make holes instead of using the boring machine. In the course of digging the foundation ditch, they came across shifting sand, which impeded progress of construction work. Accordingly, the leading cadres of this regiment organized the commanders and fighters to learn from the experience of the local railway department and, adapting the working method to the local conditions, to sink wells beside the foundation ditch, thereby effectively controlling the shifting sand and raising efficiency in work.

Under the leadership of leading cadres at all levels, the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment labored with surging enthusiasm and worked ever more vigorously. When there was not enough manpower, they organized labor force rationally; when there was not enough mechanical equipment, they made use of substitutes.

Water was required in many parts of the worksite where the 5th company was working. At the beginning, however, there was only one pump available. Its fighters picked steel tubes from the heap of rejects and connected them together to form a network of water supply, thereby satisfying the needs for water.

The 1st company was a heroic company which rendered meritorious service during the years of war. Coming to the worksite this time, its commanders and fighters rushed to various spots to work vigorously before they would make proper arrangements for their lodging. There was no water pump available. They worked with their own hands to break the sheet of ice on the surface of the water and carried buckets of water themselves. At night, there was no lighting and they started the motor to give light. In the first month of their work, they did not have all the equipment they needed and yet they still could accomplish their tasks of construction work.

The 2nd platoon of the 13th company was responsible for pouring of concrete. To insure the high quality of work, its fighters work at double-quick time, displayed the style of fearing no fatigue and fighting several battles continuously, and worked continuously for more than ten hours without leaving the firing line.

In the course of work, the 3rd battalion made all-out efforts to find the laws of working of the drilling pile and correctly handled the contradiction among the putting up of the drilling rig, boring of hole and pouring of concrete, thereby raising efficiency of work. The number of piles it drove in March was 12 times that in January.

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MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

May Day Celebrations in Peking: Solidarity, Vigor and Gaiety

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

several hundred thousand workers and other labouring people in peking today join friends from the five continents in varied festivities marking international labour day.

chinese party and state leaders are with the masses in these celebrations.

the chinese capital takes on a festive air today, red flags fluttering everywhere. from early morning flower-waving holiday makers began to flock to the working people's palace of culture, chungshan park, the summer palace and other parks. among them were workers, peasants from the rural outskirts, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, students, and people of other walks of life.

a gala of music, dancing and variety performances, both by professionals and amateurs, are going on in the parks. people are celebrating the great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new achievements in the socialist revolution and construction thanks to the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they acclaim the great victories scored by the workers and other people of the world in their united struggle against imperialism, the two hegemonic powers in particular.

many compatriots from taiwan, hongkong and macao, patriotic overseas chinese and chinese-born nationals of other countries are also taking part in the gatherings.

the festivities are expected to last a whole day.

Peking's May Day Gala Parties

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

peking's may day celebrations are characterized by solidarity, militancy, and joy over new achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. they highlighted the role of the working class as the main force as well as proletarian internationalism.

a large number of the capital's industrial workers gathered at the working people's palace of culture on

the northeastern edge of tienanmen square, where the ancient pines and cypresses were festooned with flags and flowers. the compound resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and the singing of the "internationale".

model workers and the newly-elected leaders of the peking trade union council mixed with retired workers and teenagers, in observing international labour day. eightyfour-year-old tso shih-chun, a veteran of the february 7, 1923 strike, chatted with kuo ying-fu, chief engine driver of the "mao tsetung" locomotive. they talked about the country's new achievements thanks to the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and the excellent world situation. tso shih-chun said: "all this makes me feel so happy to be here celebrating may day." kuo ying-fu remarked: "this glorious festival was won at the cost of the blood of our predecesors. so we must carry forward their revolutionary spirit and exert ourselves for the cause of proletarian revolution."

the chairman of the peking trade union council, ni chih-fu, and the council's standing committee members were among the workers. kao su-lan, one of them, who is also chairman of the trade union of the february 7 rolling stock plant, is a young woman cadre who matured in the great proletarian cultural revolution. she accompanied four retired workers to the gala party.

the cultural palace was thronged by holiday makers watching performances by more than 40 workers' amateur and professional art troupes. the programmes included selections from modern revolutionary peking operas, songs and dances, acrobatics, ballads and instrumental music. most items were about new achievements in industrial production, written or composed by workers.

the dance "making steel" was the most welcomed item of the day. created and performed by workers of the capital iron and steel company, the dance portrayed the heroic spirit of the steel workers in making more and better steel for the revolution. some of the dancers are operators of the no. 1 top-blown oxygen furnace which set a record this year of producing 941 successive heats of steel without repair.

textile workers also brought with them good production news. they overfulfilled the production quotas for cotton yarn, cloth, dyed cloth and other major products in the first four months of the year. the ballet "textile women workers" and the song and dance weaving colourful rainbow with golden shuttles and silver threads and other items gave expression to the militant pride of the textile workers in spinning and weaving for the revolution.

workers from the coal, chemical, machine, power and other industries also performed their own creations that depict their brilliant achievements under the guidance of the

general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

chungshan park, the summer palace and other public parks were all scenes of jubilation. peasants from the rural outskirts, people's liberation army men, workers in education, health, science and technology, finance and commerce, and intellectuals joined the industrial workers in the festivities. they sang and danced together in praise of the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution. they pledged to firmly carry out chairman mao's strategic principle of "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and unite still more closely to speed up socialist construction of the motherland.

more than 4,500 friends from other lands received a warm welcome from chinese workers and people at the gala parties that were permeated with proletarian internationalism.

music and songs about enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, were performed at the summer palace to greet the albanian trade union delegation led by jorgjia pecini. spiro lera, an albanian socialist labour hero and truck driver said, "we feel so much at home here celebrating may day. although our two countries are far apart, our common revolutionary ideals and duties link our hearts together. no enemy in the world can break our revolutionary friendship and militant unity."

the holiday crowds at the summer palace warmly welcomed the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi. when a member of a p.l.a. art troupe rendered "wishing the leader a long life" in korean, the korean comrades-in-arms picked up the tune and joined in the singing. it drew round after round of applause from people around.

the friendship delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions led by vo ngoc ho were warmly applauded wherever they went. people congratulated the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. hearing a chinese p.l.a. singer sing the south vietnamese song "spring in the battle zone" vo ngoc ho said: "viet nam and china are linked by mountains and waters. the people of our two countries are close brothers. we are very happy to celebrate this festive day of unity and militancy of the proletariat of the world with chinese workers, peasants and p.l.a. fighters. we sincerely hope that the friendship between the people of viet nam and china will last forever."

the romanian guests were attracted by the strains of the romanian music "the skylark". suder mihai, minister-secretary of state at the ministry of forestry and building materials of romania said: "it really heartens us to hear this music in china, thousands of kilometers away from romania. this shows the friendship and unity of the people of romania and china."

the merry-makers gave a particular ovation to ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, thiounn prasith, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and other distinguished cambodian guests. as an expression of the chinese people's firm support to the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, chinese army art troupers presented the cambodian march "defend the fatherland". it was well received by the cambodian guests.

while celebrating the festival, the chinese people voiced their unfailing support for the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and israeli zionism. munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was deeply touched and said: "the chinese people are working hard night and day, which itself is a powerful support to us palestinian people. we must unite with the chinese people and fight imperialism and colonialism to the end."

at the summer palace, members of the pakistan national dance ensemble sang the song "my beloved motherland" to entertain the chinese merry-makers and friends from asian, african and latin american countries. the song reflected the deep love of the pakistan people for their motherland as well as their dedication to it. the chorus and the applause it evoked in the audience symbolized the close unity of the chinese and pakistan peoples.

the delegation to china of nationwide representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association was accorded a hearty welcome at the summer palace and chungshan park today. delegation leader saburo kuribayashi noted: "there have been frequent cultural and agricultural exchanges between our two countries. we will expand such exchanges in the future to promote mutual understanding and friendship. the japanese and chinese peoples should not only foster friendship at present, but also keep it for all generations to come."

in the working people's palace of culture, the algerian medical delegation headed by associate professor illoul gana watched theatrical items and acrobatics with great interest. while going round the park, a delegation member said: "we see with our own eyes the close unity of the chinese working people. we, too, will unite with the chinese working people."

amalia solorzano de cardenas, wife of ex-mexican president general lazaro cardenas, and laura allende, sister of chilean president allende, felt very happy to spend may day with the chinese people.

eighty-year-old retired railway worker adolphe franck, leader of the luxembourg-china friendship association

delegation, said: "every smiling face tells us that the chinese people love friends from all parts of the world very much."

friends of the new york u.s.-china people's friendship association delegation took part in the gala party, each wearing a badge reading "may day is the workers day." they said that the workers in new york wore the same badge to celebrate the day. the delegation leader, kathy chamberlaine, said that the people of the united states and china are great peoples. she noted that the friendly exchanges between people of the two countries had increased enormously in recent years and expressed the hope that such exchanges would continue to expand.

well-known model worker kuo shu-teh who went to tanzania to take part in railway building and who is now on vacation was very happy to see so many foreign friends. he said: "the achievements made by the chinese working class in the revolution and construction are inseparable from the support and assistance of the proletariat and revolutionary people of other countries. we chinese workers will carry forward proletarian internationalism to still greater depth and strengthen our revolutionary unity with the workers, oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world."

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Yeh Chien-Ying, Fu Tso-yi Meet Former Chiang Major

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with mr. chao ming-che, former army major and flight safety officer of the china airlines of the chiang kai-shek clique. the meeting took place when they were attending a may day garden party in chungshan park.

yeh chien-ying and fu tso-yi expressed welcome to mr. chao ming-che for his patriotic act of crossing over and congratulated him on his family reunion.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Model Industrial Workers in Northeast China Tour Countryside to Pass on Technique

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 1, 1973)

a group of model industrial workers in northeast china's liaoning province made a three-month technical demonstration tour of farming and livestock breeding areas this spring to support agriculture and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance. they demonstrated their improved cutting tools in county and commune farm machinery building and repair factories and passed on more than one hundred technical pointers.

wang chung-lun, national model worker and a member of the party committee of the general maintenance plant of the anshan iron and steel company, went to the farm machinery factory of haicheng county with a group. he found that the factory's three shapers were not being used well. he was described as "a man ahead of time" when he devised a "universal fixture" for this type of shaper in 1953, fulfilling four years of work in one year. he fixed the cutter he had brought with him to the machine and gave a demonstration. efficiency was up 35 per cent. wang chung-lun gave the cutter to the workers and told them how to make efficiency still higher by adjusting the transmission cog.

technician chin fu-chang of the shenyang heavy machinery plant is noted for his improved cutters and many repair workers from the rural counties and people's communes often go there to study the tools. they told chin fu-chang: "we badly need advanced cutters and hope you will help us." he was overjoyed when, in the winter of 1972, the provincial leadership decided to send teams of advanced workers to the countryside to explain about improved cutters. nine groups set up under chin fu-chang's guidance went to visit 82 factories in the city to choose best cutters for the rural repair workshops.

when he went to a tractor parts plant in the countryside, he helped the workers there to have a turret lathe modified and attached with improved cutters, and showed the workers how to use the machine.

chin fu-chang spent three months in the countryside giving the workers talks on improved cutters.

model worker and lathe turner chiang fu-chuan of a factory in tantung city often goes to the countryside to help the peasants repair pump wells and machine tools.

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early this year he was in a group of advanced workers that demonstrated improved cutters in the countryside and solved many technical problems.

a farm machinery plant was kept down because the cutters produced long chips. chiang fu-chuan and his mates studied the problem and devised a special cutter that produces short chips. efficiency was raised by one-third.

Northeast China Heavy Industrial Workers Go All Out to Produce More

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 1, 1973)

"seize every minute, every second to produce more steel" is the motto of the workers at the no. 1 blooming mill in anshan, china's biggest iron and steel complex. it expresses the revolutionary determination of the workers throughout the heavy industrial centre of liaoning province who are going all out to speed up china's socialist construction.

we were impressed by the rapid advances made by the workers in iron and steel works, machinery plants, coal mines and other enterprises in a recent tour of anshan, talien and other industrial cities in this northeast china province. everywhere they are improving equipment and adopting better techniques to raise production.

at the no. 1 blooming mill, red hot steel ingots are being relayed at regular intervals to the rolling mill. every steel ingot is passed back and forth between the rolls and shaped into a long bloom in about a minute, and then sent to the next machine to be cut to the required size.

the smooth process has been made possible by reconstruction of three heating furnaces. the old ones were too small to supply the rolls with enough heated ingots. workers, cadres and technicians decided to enlarge three of them and improve the slag-clearing devices. if the assignment had been given to the building company alone, reconstruction of each furnace would have taken several months. the steel workers volunteered to help and those just coming off shift also pitched in. reconstruction of one of the furnaces was completed in only three days.

once a veteran worker found a screw broken in one of the rolls. if the matter was not put to rights in time, normal operation of the whole machine would be affected. he could have asked the operator to stop a minute or two for him while the repair was being made, but this

would mean fewer blooms for the day. instead he picked up his tools and despite the searing heat replaced the screw quickly. this is one of the numerous examples showing how the workers strive to save time in order to step up production.

in fact, the steel workers have all learnt to do fitting, welding and maintenance so that they all help the repair workers when a repair or overhaul is made. this raised the rate of operation of the machines at the mill to a remarkably high level. a recent on-the-spot conference was called by the ministry of the metallurgical industry to spread the mill's advanced experience in this field. it was attended by representatives of iron and steel workers from all parts of china.

the talien steel works is one of the advanced enterprises that have emerged in the mass movement to learn from the taching oil field, pace-setter for china's industry. by introducing more than 2,200 technical innovations, transforming out-of-date machinery and working processes and devising new tools, the steel works last year produced 70 per cent more than the pre-cultural revolution peak level.

among the major innovations introduced by the workers in the past few years are a new steel melting process that cut the time for every heat of high-grade alloy steel, and the installation of a device for turning steel ingots as they pass between the rolls to replace the heat-intensive job of hand-turning with tongs.

everyone, from the manager to the rank and file, is working not only to top this year's quotas, but also thinking of ways to make further progress in the next few years. under the leadership of the party committee, a long-term plan covering the next few years is being blueprinted and preparations are being made for a still bigger leap forward.

the workers have plastered the walls of the workshop with written pledges expressing their determination to top the state production plans. many work teams have written open letters challenging one another to produce more.

the same bustling activities are apparent at china's biggest open-cut mine in fushun. a director of the mine said that the miners had fulfilled 26.6 per cent of the 1973 target by the end of march and were confident they would reach the year's target ahead of time.

since the key to speeding up coal excavation at the open-cut mine is more rapid removal of the overburden, builders are working round the clock to straighten a curve in the railway line there to cut down transport time. the project is expected to be completed in 40 days as against the three months originally scheduled.

by completely remoulding its refining equipment, in the past three years, the liaoning no. 7 oil refinery has trebled its designed production capacity. thanks to technical innovations by the workers, output of the shenyang heavy machinery plant last year was double its original capacity.

many of the factories and mines in liaoning province were built 30 to 50 years ago, some even 60 years ago. the workers pledged that by introducing innovations, they would make the machines of the 30's and 40's turn out products up the levels of the 70's.

one of the workers said: "we are working to expand agriculture, the foundation of the national economy, as well as industry. for instance, steel is needed by both industry and agriculture. as masters of the country we workers must do our best to speed up the development of both."

MODEL WORKERS

Chinese Model Workers Greet May Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

"as masters of china, we must seize every minute to build socialism."

this statement was made by li shao-kuei, model worker of northeast china's anshan steel centre on the eve of may day.

now 48 years old., li shao-kuei has chalked up one record after another in high-speed steel making since 1952. he was received by chairman mao on six occasions. organizing themselves into a technical demonstration team, he and other veteran workers have since last year visited all nine open hearth furnaces in their steel plant under the company. they passed on their experience to the workers and helped them solve problems in production.

the wall of the no. 3 furnace cracked one day when li shao-kuei was there. throwing on protective clothes, li and several others worked in the great heat for 20 minutes to repair the wall while the furnace was being recharged. the workers produced that heat in six hours, setting a new plant record.

li shao-kuei and his mates were commended by the metallurgical ministry, the liaoning provincial committee and the anshan municipal committee of the chinese communist party. similar groups have been organized in many other factories in anshan.

now a member of the anshan municipal party committee, li shao-kui began working as a cowherd for a landlord at the age of seven. he fled his village in north china's hopei province later and became a coolie in anshan. recalling how he had suffered, he said: "but for the emancipation of the working class, i would never have become what i am today."

most of the model workers in a number of chinese industrial centres our reporters interviewed on the eve of may day have similar experience as li shao-kuei.

wang wen-hua, a worker who is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tientsin no. 2 steel plant, spoke their minds when he said: "i was a poor peasant boy in the past and became an industrial worker soon after liberation. i feel that my responsibility as a member of china's leading class has become greater." the 3,000 workers of the plant produced 100,000 tons of steel more than their production quotas every year from 1970 to 1972.

53-year-old shanghai textile worker chien jui-fen was received by chairman mao twice in recognition of her outstanding work. she is now a leading member of the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team in a hospital. such teams are composed of advanced industrial workers who, in response to chairman mao's call "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", have been leading the cultural revolution since july 1968, in places where intellectuals are concentrated.

she began working as an apprenticed child labourer at the age of nine. her salary was withheld by the master, who provided her with nothing but two skimpy meals a day. by the time of liberation, she was dying of tuberculosis. "the p.l.a. sent me to the hospital", she said. "and i was treated free of charge."

in the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, she often gives talks in schools, factories or government institutions. she uses her life history to criticize liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for attempting to restore capitalism. "older workers like me are duty-bound to stand in the fore in the movement", she declared, "for we best know what capitalism means."

model carpenter li jui-huan is now secretary of a peking timber mill party committee. with the mill's workers he has made a dozen or so technical innovations since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. under his leadership, the mill overfulfilled its production quotas for the first quarter of this year by 41 per cent. he said: "the workers must constantly transform their subjective world through the study of revolutionary theory

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while transforming the objective world. only in this way can they carry out their historic mission."

li jui-huan and his team of young carpenters took part in building the great hall of the people and other major projects in peking in 1958. they made more than 100 innovations. one of these was a simplified computation table that did away with the traditional method of making a model of the roof before actual building could begin. this was such a revolution in building methods that other workers compared li to china's lengendary carpenter lu pan.

born in a poor peasant family, li jui-huan became a building worker in 1951 after finishing fourth grade in primary school. "i meant to master carpentry in gratitude to chairman mao and the communist party", he recalled. "later, with the help of the party organization, i studied 'serve the people' and other works by chairman mao. i came to see then that i am not just a carpenter. first of all, i must be a revolutionary. i must serve the people. i must make revolution to help rid the country of poverty and backwardness and contribute my share to the emancipation of mankind."

"keeping the historic mission of the working class in mind", he said, "i felt i had an urge to do as much as possible for the revolution. that was why i learned geometry and algebra and other subjects to prepare myself for technical innovations."

li jui-huan has been a keen student of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought over the past decade. his articles on study were published in national and local newspapers. as a leading cadre, he persists in study no matter how busy he is. since the beginning of this year, he has once again studied "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution", "the foundations of leninism" and other marxist-leninist classics.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

South China Autonomous Region Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 30, 1973)

light industry in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region has grown rapidly in the past four years thanks to rapid development of agriculture. more than 1,000 new light industrial factories went up and the average annual increase of gross output was over 26 per cent.

this multi-national area, which had limited light industry before liberation, can now produce more than 3,000 items, including wrist watches, bicycles, sewing machines and synthetic fibres.

grain production has steadily increased and efforts have been made to grow industrial crops to supply light industry with raw material.

the regional leadership organized water conservancy construction in a planned way in sugarcane growing areas and last year supplied them with more than 700 tractors. this brought a 19 per cent increase in the sugar-cane acreage and a corresponding increase in sugar output over the previous year.

more and more cadres and workers see the relation between agriculture and light industry and the importance of supporting agriculture. the chingchow sugar plant every year provides around 1,000 tons of residue for communes and brigades to improve soil. workers of the plant were sent to the sugar-cane growing areas to conduct scientific experiments with the peasants to improve sugar-cane production. thanks to their joint efforts, the output of sugar-cane rose rapidly and the plant now gets more than 50,000 tons of sugar-cane annually, twice the amount before 1966.

the tungchuan and nanning jute and hemp mills succeeded in making gunny bags and gunny from locally-grown kenaf through scientific experiments. this touched off a drive to grow kenaf. the output of kenaf and jute last year was 150 per cent above the previous year's.

the growth of light industry has provided funds for expansion of agriculture and heavy industry. increased farm mechanization has brought a jump in grain production. the region's 1972 grain output was six per cent more than in 1971 despite bad weather, and over 27 per cent above that in 1968.

the multi-national area adhered to the policy of developing big, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously for light industry. apart from big state-

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built factories, large numbers of small factories were set up in counties and administrative regions and even in mountain villages. this region is now dotted with more than 4,000 big and medium-sized and small factories.

the small factories require less investment and time to build and can make good use of local resources.

some of the equipment for light industry was supplied by the state and some was made by the workers through self-reliance and hard work. factories cooperated to turn out complicated equipment. more than 40 factories joined forces to turn out over 100 pieces of special equipment for a nanning factory artificial fibre workshop.

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MINERS

Northwest China Miners Live a Happy Life

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 30, 1973)

on the eve of may day we visited the rising shihchuishan mining area in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region. the mines were opened in 1958, a great leap forward year. five big and medium-sized shafts have gone into production while two others are under construction.

there are eight workers' housing estates in the area for the 100,000 miners and their family members. department stores, groceries, restaurants, bath-houses, barber shops, sewing and other service centres have gone up. available on the markets are vegetables grown locally as well as fresh tomatoes, cucumbers, green chilli and fruit shipped from other parts of the country. the turnover of commercial goods in 1972 was 93 per cent over the 1965 figure. miners after work would go to reading rooms, cinemas or clubs. they can attend performances by the local professional opera troupe and by the miners' spare-time cultural and art teams. there are primary and middle schools for the miners' children.

there are two up-to-date hospitals with over 360 beds and staffed by 900 medical workers. some specialists have come from hospitals in big cities. every mine has a clinic. miners enjoy free medical service, and their family members pay half the fee. old and infirm miners can recuperate in sanatoriums in other parts of the country.

the miners' bank savings in 1972 increased 86 per cent over 1965.

we dropped in on the family of wang yu-fu, a veteran miner of hui nationality. he told us the miserable life of his family in the old society. his father toiled for a landlord as a hired labourer and worked himself to death. wang yu-fu's mother went begging with him. then she fell ill and died, leaving wang yu-fu to a vagabond life.

after liberation, he became a miner and was commended as an advanced worker and model in learning to read and write. he is now a member of the party committee of the mining area and deputy director of the office of the revolutionary committee of the mining area. his eldest daughter is also a miner. one son goes to middle school and the other to primary school.

we called on seventy-year-old miner wu ching-chun, who is living on pension since his retirement in 1964. pointing at the photo of the whole family hung on the wall, his wife told us that they have seven sons, six being workers and one a people's liberation army man. they have 19 grandchildren, some are primary or secondary school students and others workers. the old man said: "the new society and the old are like heaven and hell. only with the leadership of the party and chairman mao can we miners lead a happy life today."

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CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

China's Small Chemical Fertilizer Plants Increase Output

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

china's small chemical fertilizer plants turned out 38 per cent more nitrogenous and phospherous fertilizers in the first quarter of this year than in the same 1972 period. state quotas were overfufilled.

the 1,400 small chemical fertilizer plants are spread all over the country. they account for 60 per cent of the national output of nitrogenous and phospherous fertilizers. their output rose by an average of 3.4 million tons annually between 1970 and 1972, an increase eight times the average rate for the 1949-69 period.

the great proletarian cultural revolution is responsible for this rapid expansion. liu shao-chi's revisionist line dampened local initiative in undertaking industry. during the cultural revolution, chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has struck root in people's minds and

the party's general line for building socialism and the principle of simultaneous development of big and medium-sized and small enterprises have been implemented more fully. the small chemical fertilizer plants, together with the big and medium-sized ones, make the distribution of china's growing chemical fertilizer industry more rational.

big and small factories both have their own strong points and supplement one another. the big ones have more advanced technology, lower production cost and better products. run by the state, they produce for the country as a whole. they are therefore indispensable to the national economy. but they alone cannot adequately meet the needs of agriculture in a country with a vast area like china. small factories take less investment, use simpler technology and equipment and can be built faster. they can make good use of scattered coal resources and their products meet local needs.

though a dozen or even several dozen small factories equal the capacity of only one big factory, when the resources of all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are pooled, the small plants serve a big purpose and help speed up china's socialist construction.

the experience of china's chemical fertilizer industry shows that "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one." china is developing its chemical fertilizer industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results by bringing both national and local initiative into full play and promoting the simultaneous development of big, medium and small enterprises under unified leadership. the whole set of principles covered by the phrase "walking on two legs" is vital to the rapid growth of not only the chemical fertilizer industry but all other industries in china as well.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Chairman of Albanian Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 1, 1973)

xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received here yesterday the delegation of the people's insurance company of china led by keng tao-ming.

present at the meeting were minister of finance aleks verli, vice-minister of foreign affairs reiz malile, manager of the albanian state institute of savings and insurance banks seit bushati, and deputy director of the state bank haxhire shehu.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the meeting took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Yen Chun Fetes Austrian Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the ministry of public health met and feted today the austrian medical delegation led by professor mayrhofer-krammel. present on both occasions were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives from medical circles hsu shou-jen, hsin fu-lu, hsin yu-ling, tsou chin, wang ta-wan, chou kuan-han and ku su-chuan.

austrian ambassador to china franz helmut leitner and second secretary of the austrian embassy in peking oswald soukop were present.

the delegation arrived here on april 28 at the invitation of the ministry of public health to pay a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Chinese Journalists Group Concludes Visit to Colombia

(NCNA-English Quito, Apr. 30, 1973)

the chinese journalists group arrived in quito, capital of ecuador, from bogota by plane today after concluding its friendly visit to colombia.

during their stay in colombia, the chinese journalists group, led by li yen-nien, was received by colombian foreign minister alfredo vasquez. the guests visited the colombian national federation of coffee owners, the institute of foreign trade and some other government institutions and trading organisations.

while in bogota and medellin, they visited factories, a landed estate, a newspaper office, a radio station and a university. they had wide contacts with people of various circles.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Friendly Personages Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

liu mei-ting, a leading member of a department in the chinese ministry of public health, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome indian friendly personages mr. and mrs. bijay kumar basu who are on a friendly visit in china.

among those present on the occasion were su fei, wife of dr. ma hai-teh, lin hua-hsuan and tsou chang-cheng.

mr. and mrs. basu arrived in peking by air yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italy-China Friendship Week Held in Italian City Reggio Emilia

(NCNA-English Rome, Apr. 30, 1973)

an italy-china friendship week sponsored by the municipal government of reggio emilia opened in the famous tricolour hall of that italian city on the afternoon of april 28.

the national flags of italy and china were hung in the hall. renzo bonazzi, major of reggio emilia city, presided over the opening ceremony, which was attended by vittorio parenti, governor of reggio emilia province, riehelotti, deputy governor, and representatives of various circles. chinese ambassador to italy shen ping was also present.

bonazzi and shen ping spoke after the band played the national anthems of the two countries. bonazzi pointed out that the friendship week was an important event of the city. it would afford the people of the city an opportunity to know more about china so as to deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the italian and chinese peoples. shen ping said that the friendship week would contribute to the development of the friendship between the two peoples.

following the opening ceremony, leading members of reggio emilia province and city and representatives of various circles visited a chinese photo exhibition together with the chinese ambassador. the photos centred on the great role of chinese women in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the progress of china's medical and health services, and the new features of tibet.

the friendship week includes the showing of chinese films "the white-haired girl", "little heroic sisters on the grassland" and "the cock crows at midnight" and reports to be made by italians on their china visits.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Residents in Kansai Area Welcome China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Osaka, Apr. 30, 1973)

organizations of patriotic chinese nationals residing in osaka, kobe, kyoto and other places of the kansai area, japan, jointly gave a grand cocktail party here yesterday evening to warmly welcome their kinsmen from the motherland -- the delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

liao cheng-chih spoke at the cocktail party. he said that he expected the compatriots to do three things: first, preserve friendly relations with the japanese people; second, maintain unity among themselves, unite with all those forces that can be united with in accordance with the policy that all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late, maintian unity not only among compatriots who were born on the chinese mainland but also with those who came from taiwan; and third, made it known to the compatriots in taiwan through various channels that the people of the motherland cherish deep affection for their kith and kin in taiwan. liao cheng-chih said, "if any of you have an opportunity of getting in touch with military and administrative personnel of taiwan, you should tell them that they should grasp the general trend of the situation and not entertain any illusion about imperialism and social-imperialism. we are forward looking. as for the military and administrative officials of taiwan, so long as they perform meritorious services for the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland, we will warmly welcome them, no matter if they had committed errors in the past or not."

liao cheng-chih's speech was warmly applauded.

many compatriots from taiwan attending the party said that they are longing for the early liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland, and expressed the desire to visit the mainland.

changliao fu-yuan, chairman of the osaka association of chinese residents, also spoke at the party. he said that he was especially happy about and proud of the fact that several members of the visiting delegation are overseas chinese. he said that the patriotic chinese residents in japan will further strengthen their friendship with the japanese people, and will strive together with the people of the motherland for the unification of the country and liberation of taiwan.

over 700 chinese residents and japanese friends attended the party.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Welcomed in Osaka

(NCNA-English Osaka, May 1, 1973)

the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association was given a warm welcome at a grand meeting here yesterday by the osaka welcome committee.

over 1,500 people attended the meeting, including the governor of osaka prefecture, the major of osaka city, representatives of local branches of the japan socialist party, komei party, democratic socialist party, the tribal liberation league and the general council of trade unions of japan, representatives of over 600 osaka organizations and public figures of various circles of kansai.

masato sugawara, representative of the osaka welcome committee, made a welcome speech at the meeting. he said that the japanese people unanimously support the japan-china joint statement. they strongly desire to work for its implementation and have this achievement handed down to the generations to come.

in his speech, liao cheng-chih said, "there have always been close contacts between the chinese people and the japanese people in osaka and kansai area. for many years, the people of osaka and kansai have actively worked for china-japan friendship, for the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations, for the development of contacts between the two peoples, and especially for the promotion of economic exchange between the two countries. the chinese people will never forget this."

he pointed out, "the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments solemnly declares that the normalization of relations between china and japan is not directed against third countries. neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. therefore, any country which does not seek hegemony has no reason whatsoever to be so afraid of china-japan friendship exclamation"

after the speeches, the welcome committee presented gifts to the delegation. a 10-year old girl, mika kishi, mounted the rostrum and presented to liao cheng-chih handwritings and water-colours by fourth grade pupils of her school showing their desire to make friends with chinese children. liao cheng-chih and his wife ching pu-chun greeted little mika kishi and had a photo taken together with her.

japanese friends performed a japanese "lion dance", japanese songs and such chinese songs as "the east is red" and "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

the audience responded by beating time with their hands and the hall was permeated with an atmosphere of gaiety and friendship.

a cocktail party was given by the committee yesterday noon. 800 japanese friends of various circles attended the party.

governor of osaka ryoichi kuroda and liao cheng-chih addressed the party. referring to the 2,000-year traditional friendship between china and osaka, they both expressed the hope that this friendship be maintained for generations to come.

Head of Japanese Volleyball Delegation Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

kiyoharu yato, leader of the japanese high school boys' and girls' volleyball delegation gave a reception here this evening to thank chinese organizations for their warm welcome and reception.

attending were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation and leading members of departments concerned as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

present were yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, chojuro kawarasaki, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and his wife.

kiyoharu yato and hsia lang spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the volleyball players of the two countries chatted together.

the japanese friends will leave for southern parts of china tomorrow evening.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Holds Reception Marking 13th Anniversary of China-Nepal Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Apr. 29, 1973)

tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 13th anniversary of the signing of the china-nepal peace and friendship treaty.

among more than 350 guests present at the reception were kirti nidhi bista, nepalese prime minister, nagendra prasad rihal, nepalese chairman of national panchayat, hari bahadur basnet, minister of forest, agriculture and food, tanka prasad acharya, former prime minister, field marshal surendra bahadur shah, former commander-in-chief, general sinha bahadur basnyat, commander-in-chief of the royal nepal army, state ministers, assistant ministers, members of the national panchayat, some other high ranking officers and officials, and friends from various circles of nepal.

a number of foreign diplomatic envoys to nepal were also present.

members of the visiting chinese technical teams and overseas chinese in nepal also attended the reception.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

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CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 1, 1973)

dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of the federal republic of nigeria, and his party left here for home by train this morning after a friendly visit to china.

the guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, wu jun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned cheng neng-hsing and chen pin.

chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and t.a. mgbokwere, charge d'affaires a.i. of the nigerian embassy, were present.

during their stay in kwangchow, dr. okoi arikpo and other nigerian guests visited china's 1973 spring export commodities fair, a fram machinery plant and a people's commune. they were warmly welcomed by leading members of these units.

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CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Peking Reception Honors Pakistan National Dance Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

the visiting pakistan national dance ensemble led by zia mohyeddin was honoured at a reception given here tonight by the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

among the guests present were bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the friendship association, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group, liu ching-tang, yeh cheng-chang, liu hsi-lin and hsing jen-hsien, leading members of departments concerned, shen chien, leader, and li jo and hsia chu-hua, deputy leaders, and members, of the wuhan acrobatic troupe, as well as peking literary and art workers.

ting hsi-lin and zia mohyeddin spoke at the reception.

ting hsi-lin extended a warm welcome to the visiting artistes who, he said, had come to china on a friendship tour at a time when flowers were in full bloom in bright spring sunshine, and brought to china the profound friendship of the pakistan artists and other sections of the people.

"literature and art in pakistan has a long history and is full of national characteristics," he said. "the performances to be given in china by the pakistan national dance ensemble will provide the chinese literary and art workers with a good opportunity to learn from their pakistan colleagues."

he went on: "china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. a profound, traditional friendship exists between our two peoples. the friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan, founded on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, have stood the test in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism and have been constantly consolidated and developed."

ting hsi-lin expressed confidence that the visit of the pakistan ensemble would further promote friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and pakistan peoples, cultural exchanges between the two countries and their friendly relations and cooperation.

zia mohyeddin in his speech likened the friendship between the peoples of pakistan and china to spring flowers in bloom. he said that the pakistan national dance ensemble had come to china not only to perform but to convey the pakistan people's wonderful sentiments and friendly feelings to the chinese people and to strengthen the friendship between the two countries. the pakistan artistes, he said, would perform not only with technique, but with their whole heart, with the genuine feelings of the pakistan people.

the reception was filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. a member of the wuhan acrobatic troupe sang in urdu the pakistan song "my beloved country" which she had learned during her recent visit to pakistan. other chinese acrobats did some stunts. in return, a pakistan guest sang a pakistan song.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Li Hsien-nien, Sha Feng, Liang Chang-wu Meet Romanian Secretary of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu here this afternoon met with suder mihai, minister-secretary of state at the ministry of forestry and building materials of romania, dr. ivanescu dumitru, director of the romanian timber industry institute, and lupse dumitru, head of the forestry bureau of maramures county. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, li yung-kai and wang pin.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Flowers of Friendship in Full Bloom Along "Friendship Route"--Anecdotes About Militant Unity between Chinese Tanzanian Railway Builders

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Apr. 30, 1973)

construction of the tanzanian section of the tanzania-zambia (tanzam) railway is progressing speedily. track-laying along the section from the capital dar es salaam to mlimba, covering 502 kilometres, was completed in october 1971, and that along the most difficult mlimba-makumbako section was completed at the end of last year. at present, rails of the tanzam railway, known as the "route of friendship", have already crossed the mountain ridges of makumbako and are extending towards tunduma on the tanzania-zambian border. in the arduous construction, the chinese and tanzanian railway builders have, through their fighting in unity to conquer nature, added to the friendship between them.

fighting shoulder-to-shoulder

complicated topographical conditions -- high hills, gullies and swamps -- in the mlimba-makumbako section make construction extremely difficult. but builders of the two countries have, by working shoulder-to-shoulder, overcome difficulties and completed their tasks ahead of schedule. in their common struggle, they helped and learned from one another and cemented profound friendship.

in building the foundation of a 12.4-kilometre section the first problem they encountered was the removal of swamps. railway builders of the two countries climbed mountains to fell timber. working side by side, they laid timber, set off explosives and filled deep swamps with sandbags. they were all of a muck and sweat. one day, a tanzanian worker named mohamed had a foot injury while working, the chinese engineering and technical personnel immediately helped him dress his wound and sent him to the clinic. later, they visited this tanzanian friend at the clinic. deeply moved, mohamed returned to the worksite with the help of a walking-stick before his wound was healed and asked for work.

the building of the foundation was completed ahead of schedule thanks to the joint efforts of the chinese and tanzanian workers who persisted in conquering wide areas of swamps.

in lumumwe area along the mlimba-makumbako section, the railway builders of the two countries, side by side with each other, were operating pneumatic drills on stone mountains. as tanzanian worker joseph did blasting

work for the first time, chinese worker lu chi-feng patiently helped him and showed him how to do the work. through practice, joseph finally became a skilled blaster.

the building of the foundation of no. 220 culvert affords another vivid example of the militant solidarity and friendly cooperation between the railway builders of the two countries. the culvert is located in a gully surrounded by mountains on three sides and girdled by a river on the other. it was water-logged, muddy and with slippery slopes. swamps covered an area of 1,820 square metres with slopes of over 45 degrees. as soon as mud was dug up, it slid into swamps again; wooden pegs drilled in immediately shifted about with the sliding mud. however, the chinese and tanzanian workers were not cowed by these difficulties. while thinking of ways to prevent mud sliding, they took off their clothes and jumped one after another into the swamps to continue the digging. thanks to the strenuous efforts of the chinese and tanzanian workers, mud was finally dug up and moved away. after three months' hard working they successfully conquered the swamps and laid the foundation for the culvert.

unite as one to combat mountain torrents

on midnight of march 24 last year, mountain torrents broke out at a gully on mlimba-makumbako section where tunnel number one was located, severely endangering the safety of the workers and building equipment. by this time, the chinese and tanzanian workers on night shift immediately informed those in the camps while plunging themselves into the struggle to rescue equipment and materials. but the storm kept on raging and torrents became more violent. a temporary bridge on the river near the camps was broken and a lorry parked nearby swept away. the flood soon broke into houses of the chinese and tanzanian workers. thinking that the few chinese technicians in the camps might have difficulties in fighting the storm, some of the tanzanian friends came at the risk of their lives to help the chinese personnel rescue building equipment and other materials.

learning that a chinese technician was sick, two tanzanian friends came and helped him out of the flood. meanwhile, chinese technician kuo hao-yi three times rushed into the kitchen of the tanzanian workers to help get the foodstuff out. at the third time, as soon as he jumped out of the window with foodstuff under his arms, the kitchen collapsed and was swept away.

the chinese technicians then prepared meals for the tanzanian workers. after the storm was over, they built a new kitchen for their tanzanian friends before building living quarters for themselves.

through mutual help and care, the chinese and tanzanian workers had overcome all difficulties caused by the storm and continued their work in the tunnel shoulder to shoulder.

chinese and tanzanian people are true friends

in may last year, lorry drivers of a material depot in dar es salaam were busy day and night transporting cement from dar es salaam harbour onto trains for construction sites of the mlimba-makumbako section. one day when unloading cement from a lorry, chinese personnel che ting-yu was injured on his head and immediately fell down unconscious on the road. at this moment another lorry was running in his direction. when it was only about ten metres away from him, tanzanian colleague mayogo dashed forward and carried him aside, while calling on the approaching lorry to stop. che ting-yu was then out of danger. he thanked the tanzanian friend for his help, but mayogo modestly said: "you are our true friends. this is something which i should have done."

last october, piles of the ruaha river bridge on the makumbako-tunduma section were under construction. during the sinking of caisson number two, it came upon some rubble, and the dredge became inoperative. bridge builders of the two countries then decided to go down to the caisson to remove the rubble. this was something dangerous. chinese technician wang tung-kai and four tanzanian workers went down first. they exerted all their efforts to clear away the rubble, no sooner had the rubble been removed than the caisson began sinking fast. and the underground muddy water rose up suddenly. all of them were submerged and their lives were in danger. at this critical moment chinese technicians outside the caisson hurried to set down rope ladders to the caisson to rescue them. displaying the noble spirit of self-sacrifice, wang tung-kai let the tanzanian workers climb up the rope ladders first, and he himself the last. all the five workers were saved out of the caisson.

whenever the tanzanian workers talk about this, they always say with deep feeling: "this incident has once again vividly proved china is our real friend. had it happened in times of colonial domination we would have never come out of the caisson alive."

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Chinese Delegation to World Health Assembly Session Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

a delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the world health assembly left here for geneva by air today.

it is led by huang shu-tse, chief representative and vice-minister of public health. on board the same plane were representative of the delegation chen hai-feng, deputy representatives huang chia-ssu, lin wei, lin chiao-chih, yeh cheng-pa and meng ching-yu and adviser chu chang-keng.

wang chung-li, deputy leader and representative of the delegation, is already in geneva.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the ministry of public health chen jen-hung, chou fa-yen and yen chun, and leading members of other departments concerned.

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